THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXVII. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867. NUMBER 238.

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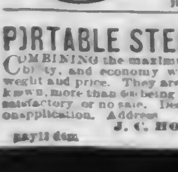

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.
JOHN L. KIRBY, Chief Local.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1867.

THE VICTORY IN MONTANA.—The Democrats of Montana have elected their delegate to Congress by an overwhelming majority. The radicals were in the field, but the breath of the Democracy swept them out of it.

This election is important on account of its significance. The result of the election in Montana is a sign of the results to follow elsewhere. Montana is settled generally by the same kind of people as all the adjoining and adjacent Territories. Montana, Dakota, and Idaho have all elected Democratic delegates, and the Democratic feeling is rapidly increasing throughout that immense region.

In all directions the indications are strikingly favorable. They could not well be more so. It is very natural that they should inspire the apprehension and terror which the movements of the radicals show that they feel. Their proposed convention of radical Governors will have grave and terrible questions before it. The faction have gone too far, and we believe that destruction is upon their track like a thousand bloodhounds and will make victims of them unless they shall change their costume, their aspect, and their nature so thoroughly as not to be recognized.

The Western conservative tide, as is announced from California, has already mingled with the waters of the Pacific. The conservative tide everywhere tends to what is pacific but tends to it roaringly.

☞The New York Tribune, referring to the proclamation of amnesty whilst it was still merely in contemplation, said:

But can the President make such an offer in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Constitution and without the intervention of Congress? We think it very clear that he cannot. The Constitution gives him authority to "grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States." Now a pardon and an amnesty are two very different things. A pardon is an act of grace exempting a person from penalties which he has incurred under the law. Amnesty is defined as "an act of the *sovereign power*, the object of which is to efface and cause to be forgotten a crime or misdemeanor." Amnesty is abolition of the offence. Pardon is remission of the penalty. The sovereign power of this nation is not the President, but the people. The representative of the people is not Andrew Johnson, but the National Congress. The President may pardon individual offenders, but the Constitution gives him no authority to declare a general amnesty. If it did, he might nullify every act of legislation to the violation of which any penalty is affixed, and virtually exercise an absolute veto over many of the most important proceedings of Congress.

This proclamation, therefore, can only be regarded as the boldest defiance of the people which the President has yet uttered. He assumes to exercise a power which was only granted him for a time, and then deliberately taken away.

On the contrary, he simply exercises a power which the Constitution gives him and which consequently nothing short of an amendment of the Constitution can take away. We doubt if even an amendment of the Constitution could vest the power in Congress as the Tribune claims that it is vested. The Tribune's argument is sophistical.

The Constitution, says the Tribune, empowers the President to grant pardons, but amnesty is not pardon; wherefore, the Tribune concludes, the Constitution does not empower the President to grant amnesty. Besides, argues the Tribune, the President, if the Constitution did empower him to grant amnesty, might "virtually exercise an absolute veto on many of the most important proceedings of Congress. The Constitution does not empower the President to grant amnesty, and if it did so empower him, it would be absurd. This is the Tribune's argument. Let us see what there is in it.

And first as to the point of constitutional power.

The Tribune says that an amnesty is not a pardon, because the former is "an act of the sovereign power," quoting from Bouvier. The intimation here is that pardon is not "an act of the sovereign power." But Bouvier, in the very sentence from which the Tribune quotes declares that pardon "is an act of the same authority." The Tribune garbles Bouvier. Borrowing from the same writer, the Tribune further says that "amnesty is abolition of the offence," while "pardon is remission of the penalty." This contrast of the nature of one with the effect of the other rather mixes up the language of Bouvier, which, in accordance with an exacter method, contrasts the nature of one with the nature of the other. "Amnesty," says Bouvier, "is the abolition and forgetfulness of the offence; pardon is forgiveness." One forgives and the other forgets. This, though somewhat fanciful, is perhaps true enough; but this and all the other differences which Bouvier mentions are, so far as we can see, without any legal significance. They serve only to mislead. The true relation of amnesty to pardon seems to us to be simple. Pardon may be granted either before or after conviction. Pardon after conviction is pardon proper, and pardon before is amnesty. This is all the real difference that there is between them. They are simply different aspects of the same power. The fact that amnesty is usually granted by general proclamation and pardon by particular acts is a mere incident of these different aspects of the power; it does not affect their legal identity. So far as constitutional power is concerned, there is nothing to prevent the President from granting pardon by general proclamation, and we know that he is almost daily granting amnesty by particular acts. In short, pardon and amnesty are legally one. To all legal intents and purposes, amnesty is pardon. Pardon includes amnesty.

And in this sense the framers of the Constitution understood the word. In this sense they used it. Alexander Hamilton, indeed, in vindicating in the Federalist the provision of the Constitution which vests the power of pardoning in the President, founded his principal argument on this sense of the word. Mark his language. It is decisive. "The expediency," he said, "of vesting the power of pardoning in the President has, if I mistake not, been only contested in relation to the crime of treason. This, it has been urged, ought to have depended upon the assent of one or both of the branches of the legislative body. I shall not deny that there are strong reasons to be assigned for requiring in this particular the concurrence of that body or of a part of it. As treason is a crime levelled at the immediate being of the society, when the laws have once ascertained the guilt of the offender, there seems a fitness in referring the expediency of an act of mercy towards him to the judgment of the legislature. And this ought the rather to be the case, as the supposition of the connivance of the chief magistrate ought not to be entirely excluded. But there are also strong objections to such a plan. It is not to be doubted that a single man of prudence and good sense is better fitted, in delicate conjunctures, to balance the motives which may plead for and against the remission of the punishment, than any numerous body whatever. It deserves particular attention, that treason will often be connected with seditions, which embrace a large proportion of the community, as lately happened in Massachusetts. In every such case, we might expect to see the representation of the people tainted with the same spirit which had given birth to the offence. And where parties were pretty equally poised, the secret sympathy of the friends and favorers of the condemned, availing itself of the good nature and weakness of others, might frequently bestow impunity where the terror of an example was necessary. On the other hand, when the sedition had proceeded from causes which had inflamed the resentments of the major party, they might often be found obstinate and inexorable, when policy demanded a conduct of forbearance and clemency. *But the principal argument for reposing the power of pardoning in this case in the Chief Magistrate is this. In seasons of insurrection or rebellion, there are often critical moments, when a well timed offer of pardon to the insurgents or rebels may restore the tranquillity of the commonwealth, and which, if suffered to pass unimproved, it may never be possible afterwards to recall. The dilatory process of convening the legislature, or one of its branches, for the purpose of obtaining its sanction, would frequently be the occasion of letting slip the golden opportunity. The loss of a week, a day, an hour, may sometimes be fatal. If it should be observed, that a discretionary power, with a view to such contingencies, might be occasionally conferred upon the President; it may be answered, in the first place*, THAT IT IS QUESTIONABLE, WHETHER, IN A LIMITED CONSTITUTION, THAT POWER COULD BE DELEGATED BY LAW; *and, in the second place, that it would generally be impolitic beforehand to take any step which might hold out the prospect of impunity. A proceeding of this kind, out of the usual course, would be likely to be construed into an argument of timidity or of weakness, and would have a tendency to embolden guilt.* Hamilton, it will be seen, not only assumes that the Constitution empowers the President to grant amnesty as a form of pardon, but even questions, whether, if the framers of the Constitution had desired to empower Congress to delegate the power of amnesty to the President, the desire could have been effectuated without violating the principles of constitutional government. This remarkable passage from the Federalist puts the position of the Tribune in a very ridiculous light.

So much for the point of constitutional power.

As for the consequence which the Tribune says may follow, if the Constitution empowers the President to grant a general amnesty a word will suffice. The pardoning power is in itself the power of an absolute veto. That is its nature. If the Tribune does not comprehend this, let it refer to its friend Dr. Lieber, who will enlighten it. The power, wherever vested, is a high and dangerous one. It is wisely vested by our Constitution in the President, who is responsible for its exercise, as he is responsible for the exercise of every other power with which the Constitution invests him. In this responsibility lies our security against the consequence which the Tribune conjures up. And the security is certainly ample.

☞Mr. Gholson, in the Kentucky Constitutional Convention of 1849, said that they ought not to give, in the event of the death of the Governor and of the Lieutenant-Governor, the power to the Speaker of the Senate to serve as Governor, for, said he, "the *last man* whom the people would choose for Governor might thus get into office. The Democrat, stupidly or wilfully mistaking this as referring to the Lieutenant-Governor instead of the Speaker of the Senate, says that it "has *almost a personal reference*" and that *it could hardly have been made more explicit if the speaker had foreseen who would be elected in 1867.*

Such maddening virulence does no good. It excites only contempt. It is too stupid to be admired even for its malice. It is vile ribaldry. We are coolly told that the Hon. John W. Stevenson, the irreproachable and universally-respected man, the bold and commanding orator, and the able and far-seeing statesman, is "*the last man* whom the people of Kentucky would have elected Governor!" The people knew that the man whom they should elect as Lieutenant-Governor would be liable every day throughout four years to become Governor, and knowing this, they elected Mr. Stevenson Lieutenant-Governor by a far more overwhelming majority than they had ever given before to any candidate for the same position, and yet the Democrat, forgetting all truth and decency and even their semblances, and intent upon keeping alive and inflaming ten-fold all the malignities and discords and exasperations of the late canvass, proclaims that Mr. S. is *the last man* whom the people would have elected their Chief Magistrate! Does the Editor suppose the people to be dolts, dupes, idiots, asses, that they can be cheated, swindled, bobbed, fooled, humbugged, by such wretched stuff as that?

We have already told the community repeatedly what the Editor of the Democrat is at present after. He fully believes that a radical military government is to be established over Kentucky, that she is to be made a satrapy, and that the Democracy will be stripped bare of all their rights and privileges; and, in this belief, he is setting his house, such as it is, in order for the coming events. You may hear a sardonic laugh struggling convulsively inside of him, which he does not yet dare to let escape from his lips.

But, neighbor, if the satrapy doesn't come, where will you go?

☞It was announced, two or three days ago, that Sam McKee, late radical candidate for Congress in the Mt. Sterling district, had committed suicide. Melancholy to relate, the suicide was only political.

The Journal notices that we defend a republican form of government but deprecate the election of a secession party under it.—*Democrat.*

We do *not* notice that you defend a republican form of government. We notice that you speak of the republican form of government as a thing "*played out*" in this country, and, looking about for a substitute, say that you prefer for the present the government of District military commanders, the satrap system, inviting its extension over the whole land. We knew before that there were Democrats, Republicans, and Jacobites among us, but we didn't know that supporters and devotees of satrapism were walking about like evil spirits in the midst of our unconscious and unstartled community.

Not all monstrosity is visible to the naked eye.

☞The telegraph reports the Hon. Richard H. Rousseau, U. S. Minister to Honduras, dangerously ill. This will be very painful news to multitudes of his friends.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

SOUTHERN TRAITORS AND NORTHERN TRAITORS COMPARED.

BY A LOYAL KENTUCKIAN.

No. 2.

The radical reconstruction policy is obnoxious to two fundamental objections on the score of mere policy alone, without reference to its tyrannous usurpation. These objections are its futility, and its tendency to generate civil wars.

The whites of the excluded States, or even a bare majority of them, need do nothing but say, "We have and will have nothing to do with it," and radical reconstruction becomes perfectly impotent towards effecting any legitimate change in the constitutions of the excluded States. That at once nullifies all the paraphernalia of costly military rule, as to any legal permanent effect their proposed conventions can have on the rights of citizens. The assent, actual or at least seeming, of a majority of the voters is indispensable to the validity of these conventions. So the Supreme Court is bound to decide; so it will indubitably decide, whenever the question is presented. Thus will pass away the hopes of that agrarian system with which the negroes have been deluded and which they have been made to believe could be accomplished through those conventions. So will be exposed the foolish absurdity of radical tacticians, if reconstruction had been really their object. The threat of Congressional confiscations cannot alarm enough whites into a co-operation that will give those conventions any semblance of legality. They know that there can be no legal confiscation, except under judicial condemnation, and, indeed, they need have no doubt on that subject, for even Chief Justice Chase has recently so decided. The continuance of military rule has no coercive terrors to induce co-operation, because they rationally prefer the rule of military officers to that of ignorant brutish negroes, under the guidance of the basest and meanest of base whites. The plan is a mere futility.

If not abandoned, the plan, if foolishly attempted to be enforced under the action of illegal conventions, can have no ultimate effect but that of engendering inevitable civil wars all through the South. The probability is that the establishment of negro rule would have that result even though Congress had indisputable legal power for that purpose. But, having no such power, there is no room to doubt that civil wars, mutually exterminating wars between the two races, must occur. Let any Northern man ask his neighbors or think for himself whether the people of any Northern State could submit to usurped negro rule, and the answer will be, ought to satisfy him as to a peaceable submission from the Southern whites. If they did so submit, they would show themselves unworthy to constitute part of our great nation, and should be banished from the Union, if there were any legal method by which such infamy could be so punished. All the world would concur in pronouncing them a disgrace to their blood. The conflict between two sets of State governments in the excluded States must paralyse all their commercial affairs, prevent the so much desired emigration thither of white population, mechanic skill, and capital, to the infinite detriment of both whites and blacks. This, too, without the actual breaking out of a war between the races.

Nor is this the only or the most disastrous civil war that the radicals are preparing for the nation. Persistance in their treasonable conspiracy to revolutionise the government by erecting on the ruins of the Constitution a consolidated government under an omnipotent Congress, ruled by their minority party, must result in a civil war at the North of the most aggravated and destructive character. It will be in vain that the radicals and their editors proclaim the revolution to be an accomplished fact which it is useless to resist, and to which the nation ought to submit and accommodate itself. It is a foul, calumnious imputation against the character of the nation to suppose it capable of such base submission under any circumstances or for any purpose. It is presumable from their blood that a large majority of the people of the loyal States would be much more apt to cut the throat of every traitor radical who attempts to enforce submission. Shame, enduring shame, to the recreant American who could deliberately impute the possibility of such an infamizing submission. It was anticipated and publicly predicted that the effect of conducting the war on the Union side within its loyal States, with the usurpation of the returned "war powers," in disregard of all constitutional restraints, would thoroughly demoralize a large part of the nation. But who anticipated, who could have anticipated, a demoralization so thorough and widespread that a talented editor, who had enjoyed the honor of a seat in Congress, would have the effrontery to show his recreancy to all the claims of patriotism, and his slavish submission to the claims of his party, by using the influence of his extensively circulated paper for the purpose of inculcating the necessity and wisdom of such pusillanimous submission.

Incredible as such a treasonable conspiracy may appear to many, it is easily deducible from the acts of the radicals relied on by the editor referred to, in proof of the resolution, and is in conformity with the avowed principles of some of its leaders. At a time when President Lincoln was not showing himself sufficiently pliant to radical dictation, the most prominent and able leader of the party, the Dictator of the House, who has abolished all free discussion there, proclaimed as his settled conviction that Congress had power at any time to remove the President and all other incumbents from office by mere legislation and to appoint others in their place. A loyal Kentuckian had the honor, in a contemporaneous publication, to give this avowal the only adequate rebuke which it has probably ever received. He said that this radical leader was "the first native American base enough to immortalize his own infamy by affirming in the councils of the nation that Congress has power to appoint a Dictator over this free country." In this era of "rapid progress" it is but a short step in advance from such a claim of power to organize a traitorous conspiracy for revolutionizing the government into an omnipotent Congress, to be ruled by their minority party for party benefit. This bad man, probably the worst man now alive, of unsurpassable demagogic talent, pluck, and impudence, is the presumable leader of the traitor conspiracy. He impudently insulted this Christian nation during a speech in its Representative Hall, by decrying the Christian dispensation, and endeavoring to sweep it from his path as a hinderance to his demoniac vengeance against the South. He censured and claimed to improve that faultless epitome of Christianity, the Lord's prayer, by striking out its sublime reminder of the necessity for mercy towards those who injure us. He decried, derided, and slanderously perverted the beautiful parable of the prodigal son. He bids those of his followers who are seemingly holding back from constitutional scruples to "kick conscience to the devil." He recently upbraided those of them who suffered their consciences to be pierced by "the few remaining splinters of what was formerly the Constitution." Such a man being the fitting is the presumable leader of the radical band of traitor conspirators. If not the worst traitor the nation has ever produced, he is certainly the most destructive. The whole host of Southern traitors, with their four years civil war, caused nothing near the amount of irreparable national injury which he has already accomplished by his bold, unscrupulous efforts to destroy the Constitution. Should his conspiracy succeed, it would be absurd to compare the national mischief thence arising to all that would have ensued from disunion, if the Southern traitors had been successful. With right-minded Americans, as there is nothing which can compensate the loss of liberty, so there is no national calamity at all equal to its destruction. Yet that destruction is what the nation is advised to permit under a cowardly submission of non-resistance. Shame, ten thousand shames, on the recreants who give or adopt such advice.

If further proof had been needed of the traitor conspiracy to revolutionize the government it has been gratuitously afforded by the Radical Dictator himself, in his recently-published letter to Colonel Shock. Speaking of the committee of conference on the reconstruction bill, he says: "Some seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that they were acting." "A few Senators of great ability, by what they are pleased to call conservatism, do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise." This is a distinct betrayal of the fact that he and his co-conspirators have *repudiated* the Constitution from which they derive all the power they possess. Nor is it left to surmise what is their motive for acting wholly outside the Constitution. His upbraiding against other conspirators is for their imputed defalcation towards a great work they have in hand, "the creation of a government, now so capable of being converted into a political paradise." This is a full confession that the conspirators are busily at work in the making of some new form of government without the knowledge or consent of the nation. What magnanimity thus gratuitously to provide the nation with a "political paradise"! The framers of the government had not the vanity to suppose, much less vauntingly to proclaim that they had prepared for the nation a political paradise, but a grateful posterity and an admiring world have proclaimed their work a much nearer approach to perfection than had ever been accomplished by human wisdom. Those founders had the modesty to ask the people whether they approved and would adopt the plan of government they proposed. These conspirators, having more confidence in the all-sufficiency of their wisdom, deem it superfluous to consult the people as to the proposed reconstruction of the government, but bid them be quiet and trust to the assurance of their modest Dictator, and they will find it, when the obligation of secrecy is taken off, to be a veritable "political paradise." If they should happen not to like the paradise, they may find, to their sorrow, that they no longer have the power to shake it off, and will be left for consolation to the old absolutist aphorism, that the people have not sense enough to know what is good for them.

This letter also contains a repetition of what he had previously avowed in the House, that if the Constitution operates in the excluded States, then what the radicals had done, and intended to do, was, "legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation." To show that the Constitution does so operate, it will suffice to quote the following language used in a recent publication by Senator Trumbull, who holds the rank of the ablest radical lawyer in Congress: "The government of the United States is one of derivative and not inherent powers. It possesses such powers as are conferred on it by the Constitution and no others." "It may be admitted that those States never were out of the Union, and, so far as the Constitution and laws of the United States are concerned, were as completely subject to both during the whole period of the war, and ever since, as they were before it."

Here we have the two most intellectual radical leaders each denouncing the principle upon which the other pretends to defend the policy of their party as rank usurpation, as nothing but usurpation. Yet they will zealously cooperate in carrying out the policy, though it promises no semblance of any national benefit, unless the promised "political paradise" can be deemed a benefit, and though its only certain result, beyond the retention of power and patronage by their minority party of traitor destructives, is an exterminating war of races. Such is their fealty to party—such their patriotism.

This brief notice must stand for the present as full proof of the futility of reconstruction, and its tendency to generate civil wars. In the next number, it is proposed to give further illustrations of that tendency.

THE TURF.

The September Meeting at Dexter Park---Fourth Day---Large Attendance.

DEXTER'S LAST GREAT RACE---TIME, 2:22, 2:24, 2:25.

A Splendid Exhibition of Speed.

Trot Between Butler, Fearless, and Patchen---Butler The Winner.

(Chicago Tribune, 8th.)

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1867—September Meeting—Trotting, for a premium of $150; mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for horses that never trotted in 2:40—the winner to have $100, the second horse $50.

J. Predmore's g. g. Haphazard	1	1	1
J. Rockey's g. m. Dolly Dalton	2	2	2
J. J. Brady's br. g. Handy Andy			dis.
G. O. Hall's s. m. Rosa Bonheur			dis.
T. Oliver's g. g.			dis.
A. Doughty's br. s. Brown Billy			dr.
G. W. Dimmick's b. g. John Briggs			dr.
G. A. Hickok's b. m. Gipsey Queen			dr.

Time—2:33, 2:34, 2:3–.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1867.—September meeting.—Trotting, for a premium of $800, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. Free for all horses except Dexter and Lady Thorne. The winner to have $500; second horse, $200; third, $100.

J. Lovell's blk. g. General Butler	1	1	1
O. W. Dimmick's b. s. Patchen, Jr	2	2	2
J. Dugrey's b. m.	3	3	3
S. Perry's b. s. Bashaw, Jr.			dr.
T. Best's g. g. Turkey			dr.
T. Oliver's blk. m. Black Maria			dr.

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	37	1:16½	2:34
Second	37¼	1:15	2:32
Third	37	1:18	2:34

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1867.—September Meeting.—Trotting, for a premium of $2,000; mile heats, best three in five.

R. Bonner's br. g. Dexter	1	1	1
J. Dugrey's br. s. Brown George and mate	2	2	2

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	34	1:10	2:22
Second	36	1:10	2:24
Third	36	1:09½	2:25

The great day is over, and the last public race of the animal whose record shows him to be the best trotter that ever was foaled has been finished. In accordance with the stipulations that were made at the time of his purchase, he now passes from the hands of Mr. A. F. Fawcett, his late owner, into the possession of Mr. Robert Bonner. Henceforth those who may wish to see him coming on with a rush that places all contestants far behind must take the opportunity, when in New York, of a fine afternoon, to go out to Harlem Lane or on the Bloomingdale Road, where Bonner will be seen pulling the ribbons over the horse which is now his pride, and the *nonpareil* of trotters.

From the time when Dexter first appeared upon the turf, a very young horse, but then full of promise, in the hands of the veteran Woodruff, who has since passed away, to the present, a very short period has elapsed. The horse, still young, has before him the years in which a trotter arrives at perfection, and yet his performances, following in quick succession, have been truly marvellous. When, indeed, shall we have a horse who shall efface from the record the time of 2:17½ to harness, 2:24 to wagon, and 1:50½, two-mile heat in harness, before the completion of his eighth year?

THE COMMON INTEREST.

It is but natural that there should be a vast deal of curiosity in the minds of the public to witness the last great performance of such a horse ere his retirement from the turf. There was an immense amount of popular curiosity to see the little horse trot his last race—much more than one would have believed who beheld the great gathering at Dexter's wagon contest on Thursday. It was known that Dexter's condition was as fine as when he made his best time at Buffalo, and the belief was quite general that he would be made to eclipse that effort, as it was known that his owner was a heavy stockholder in Dexter Park, and had a desire that the horse should do his best.

THE NUMBER PRESENT.

At three o'clock was certainly not less than that which witnessed the race of Thursday, and is estimated at 10,000 persons at least. The number of carriages within the park was 150. Inside the track the carriages were grouped in a dense mass, half a dozen deep, from the lower turn to the distance post. The grand stands were peopled with 3,000 persons, and the ladies' stand was packed to its utmost with ladies. The quarter stretch was crowded with sporting men, and the fences and roofs of adjacent buildings were covered with spectators.

BETS

were confined, of course, to time. Nearly every one seemed to consider himself in duty bound to bet on this occasion, and everywhere one saw men busy with card and pencil or fingering greenbacks. Bets were made as low as 2:19 and as high as 2:23. The average betting, however, was close upon 2:21, plenty of men being found to wager that this time would be made.

DEXTER

put in an appearance at a quarter of four, and was received with loud applause, the ladies waving handkerchiefs from every carriage and from their stand. The gelding was in prime condition, and his owner and driver both thought the time shown would be satisfactory to all.

Brown George is a bay stallion, of Canadian breed. He is about 15½ hands high, with full, long tail, and a thick, though handsome, form. His mate is a chestnut mare, whose appearance is, in every respect, that of a thoroughbred.

THE TRACK.

The bed of the course, which had been becoming faster and better since the first of the week, was as nearly perfect as possible on Saturday afternoon. It had been rolled and smoothed, and now afforded a tolerably good foothold for the horses. The wind offered the chief obstacle. This had been increasing steadily since morning, and by two o'clock it blew very steadily from the north up to the home stretch. Still the belief that the track is a fast one was overthrown after Dexter's second heat, which was in every respect as good a one as that at Buffalo. The horse undoubtedly trotted as fast as he was able, and never exerted himself more for time. The track, at its best, is a slow one, and the performance of Dexter must be reckoned, all things considered, as among his very first.

THE JUDGES

Were Gen. John A. Logan, A. J. Wright, and G. W. Gage, beside whom in the judges stand were several of our most prominent citizen.

First Heat—Dexter drew the pole. After a number of false starts the word was given, Dexter taking the lead with George following so sharply that he was forced to break at the turn. Dexter lengthened out the gap around the turn, and trotted at a great rate to the quarter in 34, where he led fifteen lengths. George was still running, and continued so a long way up the back stretch, only catching near the half, where Dexter had a lead of six lengths in 1:12. George now commenced going at a very steady gait, and, gradually crawling up, trailed Dexter into the home-stretch only four lengths behind. The gelding came handily down the home-stretch, the crowd beginning to cheer as he drew near, and passed under the wire three lengths ahead, in 2:24.

Second Heat—This, it was believed, was to be Dexter's great heat, and the excitement of the assembled multitude reached fever heat by the time the horses were ready for the start. Some delay occurred in getting away, and the word was finally given with Brown George leading two lengths. It did not matter, for the little brown horse let out at a terrific pace, and had the team lapped at the gate. Dexter fairly flew to the front, and though Dugrey urged the stallion to his utmost efforts he could not equal the speed of Dexter, who rounded the turn two lengths ahead. Dexter sped to the quarter in 35 seconds, leading the team three lengths into the back. Up the straight the gelding increased his speed, and as he was seen shooting over the ground like a living arrow, the excitement of the spectators found vent in cheer after cheer. At the half, in 1:10, Dexter led four lengths, but George began to close in at the head of the stretch, and near the three quarter pole was lapped on Dexter, and nearly even with him. The anxiety of the people held them spell-bound as they saw Dexter's white face rushing toward them, with the team close upon him. As they shot down the quarter stretch the cheering again broke out, and increased to a tumult of excitement as Dexter flew under the wire, a length and a half ahead in 2:22.

Third Heat—Dexter swept to the front at the word, Brown George trailing him closely to the turn. From here Dexter's stride carried him further ahead, and he had a lead of two lengths at the quarter in 36 seconds. Up the straight his gait was beautiful to see. Steady as clock work, he moved faster and faster under Doble's urging, until it seemed as if he must break up. He showed no signs of a break, however, and flying past the half mile pole in 1:09½, turned into the upper stretch four lengths ahead. Here Doble eased him a little as they came face to face with the sharp wind. He rounded the last turn at a good gait, and coming down the home stretch, handily, won the heat and race by five lengths at 2:25.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Sixth Annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood met at Cleveland on the 3d inst. The House of Delegates was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., by E. L. Carey, of New York, and Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary Speaker, and William McWilliams clerk pro tem.

On motion, a committee of one from each district was chosen on permanent organization of the House.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as permanent officers of the House:

Speaker—Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Clerk—Major William McWilliams, Pennsylvania.

Assistant Clerks—R. McCloud, Norwich, Connecticut, and P. N. Mulligan, Dunkirk, New York.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Capt. T. M. Proctor, Cleveland, Ohio.

Assistants—Timothy Confoy, J. J. Devine, and M. O'Malley.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the nominations unanimously confirmed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Roberts delivered his message on the 4th. He congratulated his brothers on the third assemblage of their reforming organization, expressed strong hope for the future, and rejoiced that passion had had its day, and that reason reigned at last. Ireland was now the most pitiable spectacle of the nineteenth century. Not even the Cretans suffer as great degradation or grievances. Though the situation is gloomy, still there is so much genuine fervid patriotism in Ireland, and love of independence, that her emancipation is eventually sure. President Roberts then reviewed the patriotic movements in Ireland during the last half century, showing that they were creditable to the spirit and wisdom of the people. Of the Fenians he said:

"From the day we saw our banner of unpopular truth unfurled, our cause has advanced and our power increased a thousand fold. While satisfying the reasonable demands of the public for information concerning us, we have been careful to keep all vital matters locked in the breasts of the responsible heads of the organization. We have not told, and will not tell our foe, from public platforms, the day or the hour when he may expect our blows to fall. And, in future, I am opposed even to telling the place we mean to strike him. There is no good reason why we should do so, and it was one of the unavoidable evils of the past, forced upon us by the circumstances I have detailed, that we had to openly declare our resolve where we should commence the attack. The Fenian Brotherhood is no longer without a policy, feasible plans, and responsible officers. The laws of the Brotherhood are respected, and enforced on all alike, from the humblest member in the ranks to the highest official, without partiality or bias.

"The financial affairs of the Brotherhood are conducted with as much method and strictness as are those of any commercial establishment. Not a dollar comes into your treasury but is recorded; not a dollar goes out that is not accounted for, and, as all books and vouchers are submitted to the representatives of the Brotherhood at each annual Congress, they can ascertain whether or no their officials have been faithful to the trust reposed in them."

He defended the order against the aspersions of its enemies, asserted that love of one's native country was compatible with loyalty to one's adopted home, paid a tribute to the memory of Sergeant John Lynch, recommended certain modifications of the Constitution of the order and ended as follows:

"The result of your action may be the independence of the Irish nation, or may add another chapter to the long catalogue of follies, which has made our want of practical judgment as a people, in Irish politics proverbial. You have full power here in this Congress to resolve whatever you please, but if your laws and resolutions are not adapted to those who sent you here, and to the people on whose aid you rely, your resolutions will be waste paper, and your laws forgotten or despised. You have a right, individually or collectively, to make Fenianism represent any cause or none, but you have no right to trifle with the reputation of a whole people, or to hold out hopes to them, if you are not willing to make the sacrifices necessary for their realization.

"There are two courses for you now to follow, and one of these you must decide upon ere you return to your homes. One is to enter upon a course of intellectual and moral training educating the Irish people up to the standard you consider it indispensable they should reach, before an attempt is made with the sword. The other is, to take them as we find them, mold them into civil and military organizations, and put muskets in their hands, and bullets in their cartridge boxes, teach them as we go along, taking care, at the same time, not to give them stronger food than their stomachs can carry, and then, as soon as ready, take the first opportunity, or make one of our own, to solve the problem on the battlefield, whether Irishmen can or cannot free their native land.

"Now, these are two separate and distinct plans, and if you mix them up, one with the other, ruin is certain to follow. Each plan will require a different line of action, plainly and clearly marked out, and you will have to make few or many sacrifices, according to the one you adopt. Then your officers, whoever they may be, will know what their duties are, and what is expected of them. They will also know what to expect from you, and you will know what you have to perform. But whatever plans you adopt, remember that if you would succeed there must be perfect unity of thought and action throughout every portion of your organization; the laws you make must be religiously binding on the humblest member in your ranks, as well as the highest official; the officers you elect to carry out those laws must be obeyed as strictly as if they had the whole power of a nation at their command to enforce them.

"These officers are your representatives, endowed with your authority. To refuse obedience to either is to repudiate your own acts, and bring ruin upon all. Discipline, rigid discipline, is the first great essential, without which your efforts will certainly fail. Even in the very hour of your triumph, when victory seems within your grasp, defeat and ruin await you if you are not thoroughly imbued with the spirit of obedience to your laws, and to the orders of those who administer them."

Paris University dates back to the year 792, Oxford to 886, Cambridge to 1111, Glasgow to 1450, Edinburgh to 1580, and Dublin to 1591.

THE INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR STEVENSON.

(Frankfort Yeoman, 10th.)

The death of Governor Helm will devolve the discharge of the duties of the Executive office, until a successor is elected, upon Hon. John W. Stevenson, Lieutenant-Governor. Whilst the whole people of the Commonwealth will most profoundly regret the death of Governor Helm, who was the Chief Magistrate of their choice, yet they will at the same time rejoice that the place which he leaves vacant will be filled by one so eminently fitted for the position as John W. Stevenson.

By reference to the following telegraphic correspondence, it will be seen that the inauguration of Mr. Stevenson, as Governor for the time being, will take place in this city on Thursday next.

DISPATCH FROM COL. CHURCHILL TO GOV. STEVENSON.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 8, 1867.

Hon. John W. Stevenson, Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, Ky.:

It becomes my painful and official duty to inform you of the death of His Excellency, John L. Helm, who departed this life, at his residence, near Elizabethtown, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M. to-day. His funeral will take place on Tuesday morning.

I trust it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discharge of the duties of the Gubernatorial office on Thursday next. Please answer when I shall expect you. I have issued notice to the people of Kentucky of the Governor's death, which will appear in the morning papers.

SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL,
Secretary of State.

GOV. STEVENSON'S REPLY.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 8, 1867.

To Samuel B. Churchill.

I am deeply pained at the sad but expected news of Gov. Helm's death, and overwhelmed at the loss of his services to the people of the Commonwealth who so recently placed him in the Executive Chair. I will be in Frankfort on Thursday next prepared to enter upon the discharge of the official duties which devolve so unexpectedly upon me by this untimely event.

J. W. STEVENSON.

A HOUSTON POLICE ITEM.

HOW AN OLD COLORED CODGER "FELL" TRAVELED ON THE FEELINGS OF A PRETTY YELLOW GIRL—AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

(Houston, Texas Telegraph, 1st.)

Freedman Wesley and his wife had an old colored codger, Bill, by name, up for burglariously entering their house and taking from a trunk $30; and also for abducting or seducing their daughter, a buxom girl of 15 years. Wesley's testimony was, that the old gentleman, Bill, had startled him one evening by asking him for his daughter, with whom he had no previous acquaintance, and that he, Wesley, threatened to give him a thrashing if he ever put his foot in his house.

Night before last, the old coon, according to the girl's testimony, begged and teased her so hard that her feelings were "frustrated," and she, not knowing what she was about, went with him to his house, and passed the night there.

Yesterday morning, Wesley, finding his daughter missing, and hearing enough to satisfy him that she was at the old man's house, went after her. As Bill saw him coming into his yard, he snatched a derringer and was about to shoot him, when Wesley hit him a whack with a twenty-five pound cudgel, and the old man turned and fled.

Wesley coming up with him gave him another whack, which brought him to the earth, but having pity on him did not injure him any farther. Says Bill in his testimony, "Gentlemen, I'll tell you the truth that Wesley is a venomous and a barbarous man, and if I hadn't fended off his licks, I'd be a dead nigger, now." Wesley then went into the house and cudgelled his daughter all the way home. After Wesley went away, the old man Bill shut his door and fired off his pistol, "to see it it would have gone off if he had shot at him." Wesley returning told the old cock he wanted him to go down town with him, to which the old man independently replied, "he'd go when he got ready with that, says the old man, "I turned my head and heard something go 'click,' and I looked around and saw Wesley about to shoot me." He then barricaded his house while Wesley kept guard on a bridge hard by until both were arrested. The old man said he was trying to be a Christian, and as the testimony was being given of the very picture of agony, and rolled the whites of his eyes up to the ceiling with holy horror.

Altogether, it was one of the most ludicrous and amusing trials we have ever witnessed, and the looks of the old man Bill, will often come before us.

He was, however, discharged upon both the alleged offenses. Then he made a piteous and heart-rending statement to his Honor that his life was not for a moment safe at the hands of that "venomous man," and had him to give bond to keep the peace. The man Wesley, when asked if he had a pistol, pulled out a very small one, and the old man at the sight of such a terrible and carnal instrument of death, instinctively dodged, rolled his eyes, and uttered a pious "Good God."

TOM QUINN'S END.

HOW A NOTED ARKANSAS DESPERADO CAME TO HIS DEATH.

The DeWitt (Ark.) Elector has an account of an exciting affair which recently occurred in that town. It appears that J. P. Farrel, former Representative from Shelby county, had proposed to address the people on the subject of reconstruction and in behalf of the Radical party, and quite a crowd had collected from almost every portion of the county. Thomas Quinn and Tillett Connell had some misunderstanding sometime ago, which had not been entirely settled, though Quinn pretended he had buried the hatchet, drinking and carousing, talking over the old scraps they had, and how he stood by Connell. At about three o'clock they had imbibed to a considerable extent, making use of the most profane language, when Quinn said something that displeased an old man by the name of Saunders, who returned the insult with a right hander, causing Quinn to draw his pistol and strike the old man a blow on the head. Peyton Roach remarked to Quinn to not hurt an aged man like Saunders. Quinn then turned upon Roach, pushed him back, and swore he could "whip any man who took it up, and that he was the bully of Arkansaw, continuing to push Roach back, waiving his pistol in his left hand for a moment, then seized a stick which Mat. Bringle had in his hand, and made demonstrations toward striking Roach, who knocked him down and used him rather roughly. Parties interfered and parted them. Roach pulled Quinn's pistol from his scabbard, and would have shot him had he not been prevented. By some means Quinn got hold of another pistol, which Mr. J. B. Whaling forced him by main strength to yield up, which he had scarcely done, when Albert Bringle brought up a double barrel shot gun, which Quinn seized and immediately cocked both barrels, flourished it around, and, in his raving madness, presented it at Sheriff Martin and at Connell, swearing he would shoot them to pieces. Scanning the crowd, and finding Roach gone, he proceeded to the court house, taking every precaution to keep from being arrested, he went up stairs and dispersed the crowd which had assembled to hear the speech of Col. Farrell, among whom were several ladies. Quinn came down stairs and, on reaching the foot, he discovered Roach walking through the hall, and leveling the gun would have killed him had not James Harris, who was standing near, knocked it up. Quinn struck at him, which caused one of the caps to fall from the tube. He then went to the west door and drew the gun on Connell, snapping it several times with the muzzle presented at his breast. Connell felled him with a brickbat, and catching the gun, completed the work, breaking his skull in several places. He lingered a few moments and expired.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.

The fifteenth annual Indiana State Fair will be held at Terre Haute, commencing Monday, September 30th, and continue the entire week. The location of the Fair, in the great Wabash Valley, will insure its success. Great preparation is being made by the citizens of that portion of the State, as well as of Eastern Illinois, to make the Fair a grand success, by bringing everything in competition at the Fair that will be either interesting or exciting. Stock of every kind, inventions, machinery, and implements of every description, the products of the earth, vegetable and mineral, will be on exhibition in profusion.

The grounds belonging to the Vigo Agricultural Society are the finest ever prepared in the State. They now contain seventy acres, having been enlarged recently. The half mile track, which had been prepared by the Society at considerable expense, has been thrown aside, and a good mile track is now completed, being the best ever prepared in the State, with an amphitheater capable of seating three thousand persons, overlooking the entire grounds. Immediately in front of the amphitheater is the stock ring, in which will be exhibited the blooded stock. Twenty-five acres of the grounds are in a beautiful grove, set with fine shade trees and grass, in which is situated the halls, seven in number, viz. Fine Art, Floral, Music, Mechanical, Farm Product, Power, and Miscellaneous, substantially built, from one hundred to two hundred feet in length, well roofed for the protection of valuable articles on exhibition. The grounds lay north of and adjoining the National road, and only three hundred feet from the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad. All regular and extra trains on this road will stop, going east or west, for the accommodation of passengers, and a special train from the city will run to the Fair Grounds every thirty minutes during the entire week. Large camping grounds adjoining the Fair Grounds are provided for those who may come prepared to camp out.

All railroads have agreed to carry passengers at half fare.

I will remove my office to Terre Haute (Terre Haute House) on Monday, September 23th, one week preceding the Fair, and it is desirable that all those who can conveniently, to avoid confusion and delay, will avail themselves of this opportunity of making their entries during that week. The entry fee is ten per cent. of the amount of premium offered. Entries can be made either by letter or in person. Premium lists furnished on application to the Secretary.

Terre Haute is a beautiful city, containing now over twenty-four thousand inhabitants, and is provided with ample accommodations for at least thirty thousand people, day and night, during the Fair. The Wabash river is navigable as far up as Terre Haute, and steamboats will ply regularly between Terre Haute and the cities down the Wabash. There is now no other attraction in the State so great as the Artesian Well in Terre Haute, nearly two thousand feet deep, and flowing out about eighteen thousand barrels of water daily. Every person in the State should go and see the well, "and partake of this pure water." All other attractions, incident to fairs, will be there.

Mr. John M. Kinney, the great balloon man, from Columbus, Ohio, will make a series of balloon ascensions, comprising grand topical balloon ascensions, or letting persons arise in a balloon to the height of one thousand feet, by means of rope and windlass; also, a grand balloon race, or two balloons ascending at the same time, and a balloon wedding, or marriage in a balloon by a young and loving couple, who are desirous of passing the honeymoon voyage in a balloon, three and a half miles above the earth.

Our very large premiums offered for fast time will make the coming Fair very exciting to lovers of fast horses. One thousand dollars is offered as a premium for the fastest horse, mare, or gelding. The following is the programme:

Monday, First Day—Entry of stock and articles for exhibition, and the arrangement of the same upon the fair grounds.

Tuesday, Second Day, A. M.—Continuation of entries; 2 P. M. the best pacing mares or geldings will go for a purse of $—; 3 P. M., the best trotting double team, at 4 P. M. exhibition of saddle horses and mares.

Wednesday, Third Day, 9 A. M.—Calling of committees; 10 A. M. to 12 M., exhibition of thoroughbred and heavy draft horses and breeding cattle; 2 P. M. the best trotting stallions will go for a premium of $—; 3 P. M. racking horses and exhibition of jacks and mules.

Thursday, Fourth Day, 9 A. M.—Exhibition of horses for general purposes in their order, awarding of premiums on cattle, examination of sheep and hogs, and trial of ring sows; 2 P. M., the best pacing stallions will go for a premium of $30; 3 P. M. the best trotting mares or geldings will go for a premium of $—; 4 P. M., examination of horses for light harness.

Friday, Fifth Day, A. M.—Continuation of examination of horses for light harness; also matched and single horses, trial of threshers, plowing match, and examination of articles in general; 2 P. M. the great trot for the President's premium of $1,000, not less than three to enter and two to go, mile heats—best three in five, to harness.

Saturday, Sixth Day—Payment of premiums, settlement of claims, sale of stock, etc. etc.

A. J. HOLMES,
Secretary of Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1867:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent bonds	$—,—,—50 00
Six per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868	[illegible]
Six per cent bonds, 1881	[illegible]
Six per cent 5-20 bonds	[illegible]
Navy pension fund	[illegible]
	[illegible] 41 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent bonds	[illegible]
Three-year compound interest notes	[illegible]
Three-year 7-30 notes	[illegible]
	[illegible] 633 30

MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.

[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible] 97

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible] 716 97

Total debt	[illegible] 659 64

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin	[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
	[illegible] 594 30

Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,492,[illegible],305 05

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of September, 1867.

Debt, less cash in Treasury, September 1st, 1867	$2,[illegible] 68
Debt, less cash in Treasury, September 1st	2,492,[illegible],305 05
Reduction	[illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A female "rope walker," calling herself M'lle Eleanora Shoudon, a comely creature of twenty three, made her appearance in Saginaw, Michigan, last week, and advertised to give a street exhibition on a rope stretched between the two roofs of two lofty buildings. The time arrives, and the girl, dressed in tights, gauze skirts, &c., appeared at an upper window, carrying a balance pole. It was very soon discovered, however, that she was not a rope-walker at all, but the daughter of a well-to-do citizen of Flint, Michigan. She was on a mad frolic to pique her lover and frighten her papa. The latter soon arrived in Saginaw, and took her back home.

The Chinese have an immense variety of silks and they are cheap enough to be within reach of all. They grow very little wool, but make many materials of cotton, hemp flax, and several fibrous roots. Furs are very cheap.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ *Business cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.*

ALE.

ALE AND CRACKER DEPOT—47 Fourth street. A. Templeton, Agent.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

KENNEDY, E. D.—Attorney at Law, No. 160 Green st., corner of Fifth. j2 d1 m

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

WOLF & DURRINGER—Dealers in Arms and Ammunition, cor. Fifth and Market sts.

BOOKS.

BRADLEY & GILBERT—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, and Manufacturers of Blank Books, Paper and Bonnet Boxes of all kinds, corner Third and Green, opposite the P. O.

CLARKE, JOHN W.—Bookseller and Stationer—Cards Engraved, Initials and Monograms executed plain or colored—128 Fourth, second door north of Jefferson street.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

CRUMP, F. A.—Bookseller and Stationer, 84 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN, & CO.—Publishers of the American Educational Series of School and College Text Books. M. R. BARNARD, General Agent, corner Third and Green streets, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

BOYD'S LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—A National Business College. N. E. corner Jefferson and Third sts.

CARRIAGES.

SPYBEY, W. F.—Carriage and Buggy Manufacturer—repairing done in the best manner—Jefferson st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.

J. McQUILLAN, Carriage Maker, 60 Third street. Prompt attention paid to repairs.

CLOTHING.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE—Fine Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods, cor. 4th & Main.

DEPPEN, HENRY—Merchant Tailor, No. 120 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

CIGARS.

McGILL, S. B.—Importer of and Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c. 118 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth, adjoining the Theater.

COAL.

KENNEDY & IRWIN—Coal Dealers, No. 102½ Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR—Dealers in Pittsburg and Pomeroy Coal. Offices—west side of Third two doors south of Market st., and S. W. corner Brook and Market sts.

HUGHES, S. W.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pittsburg and other Coals. 49 Fourth st.

THOS. JAMES & CO., successors to Fnst, James, & Co., dealers in Pittsburg, Youghiogheny and other coal. Office No. 86 Sixth street, between Market and Jefferson.

COMMISSION.

GARDNER & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 198 Main st.

BENEDICT, D. S. & SONS—Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 111 Main st., bet Third and Fourth.

COOPER, ABNER—Produce Commission Merchant, No. 97 Main street, bet. 3d and 4th sts.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 157 W. Main

McKEE, CUNNINGHAM & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 3 West Main street.

NEWBERRY, GEO. C.—Commission Merchant and Wholesale Produce and Grain Dealer, Nos. 39 and 41 Wall street.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 84 Wall street.

DRUGS.

WILDER, E. & CO.—Wholesale Druggists. Proprietors of Wilder's Famous Stomach Bitters, No. 215 West Main st.

WILDER, J. B. & CO.—Wholesale Druggists, No. 1?4 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MURRAY, N. B.—Steamboat Drug Store, No. 6 4th st. Prescriptions compounded at all hours.

DRY GOODS.

BARKER S. & CO.—Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth street.

KINSELLA & HAYDON—Dealers in Dry Goods, 120 Market st., north side, near Preston.

ROBINSON, JOHN M. & CO.—Wholesale Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., 185 West Main street.

ENGRAVING.

HART & MAPOTHER—All kinds of Printing, Lithographing, and Engraving—S. E. corner Third and Market sts.

FURNITURE.

THE LOUISVILLE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Corner of Ninth and West Jefferson streets. All kinds of Furniture manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, at the lowest Western prices.

FANCY GOODS.

SUES' VARIETY STORE—Nos. 78 and 80 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

GROCERIES

HIBBITT & SON—Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 72 Market st., south side, bet. 2d and 3d.

KARSNER, WYATT, & CO.—Wholesale Grocers & Comm'n Merch'ts, No. 165 West Main st.

MORRIS, GEO. W.—Wholesale Grocer, 111 Main street.

KEAR F. B. & BRO.—Wholesale grocers and commission merchants, No. 63 west Main st.

HIBBITT & SON—Wholesale and Retail Grocers. No. 72 Market st., bet. Second and Third.

HATS—FURNISH'G GOODS.

GREEN & GREEN—Hats, Furs and Furnishing Goods—corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville—64 College street, Nashville.

HARDWARE.

McBRIDE, A.—Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware. No. 75 Third st.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL—WOODRUFF & KEAN Proprietors, corner Fourth and Main sts.

UNITED STATES HOTEL—STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO. Proprietors, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WILLARD HOTEL—WHIPS, WILLARD, & Co., Proprietors, S. E. corner Center and Jefferson sts.

INSURANCE.

KENNEDY, BENJ. D.—Insurance—Life, Fire and Inland Cargo. Office, 142 W. Main st.

IRON WORKS.

MERZ, F. W.—Louisville Architectural Foundry and Ornamental Iron Works, Green st., bet. Second and Third.

LIQUORS.

ANTHONY, JACOB—Dealer in pure Foreign and Domestic Liquors, pure Apple and Wine Vinegar No. 27 Fourth st., bet. Main and Water.

WALKER, W. H. & CO.—U. S. Bonded Warehouse—Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers. Proprietors of Walker's Tonic Bitters 69 W. Main st.

CROPPER, PATTON, & CO.—U. S. Bonded Warehouse—Wholesale Dealers in Whiskies, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and Tobacco, No. 21 Fourth.

THOMPSON & CO.—U. S. Bonded Warehouse—Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers—Old Blue House—No. 79 Fourth st., bet. Main and Market.

THIERMAN, PRANTE, & CO.—U. S. Bonded Warehouse, wholesale dealers in copper-distilled whisky, cologne, spirits, etc., No. 229 West Market street.

SCHRADER & HUBBARD—S. W. corner Main and Brook. Bonded Warehouse. The best Whisky for sale.

LOCKSMITHS.

SPECKMANN, HENRY—Lock Manufacturer and Dealer in Builders Hardware, 1?? Green st., bet Third and Fourth.

MATHEMATICAL.

SINCERE, E.—No. 122 Main street under National Hotel. Spectacles Optical and Mathematical Instruments.

MUSIC.

TRIPP, LOUIS—Dealer in Piano-Fortes, Cabinet Organs, and Musical Merchandise, Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BAIRD BROS.—Wholesale Millinery Goods and Dress Trimmings, corner Main and Sixth.

PLANING MILLS.

FRY, B. B. & CO.—Planing Mill, 86 Preston st., below Main.

PAPER DEALER.

DUPONT, A. V. & CO.—Paper Manufacturers and Dealers, 128 Main st.

REAL ESTATE.

BOWLES & BARBOUR, opposite Bank of Ky., 78 Main st., buy, sell, rent, and collect.

RESTAURANT.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT—C. C. RUFER, Proprietor, Nos. 65 and 67 Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

MOORHEAD & CO.—Steamboat Agents and Commission Merchants, No. 30 Wall st.

SHERLEY, WOOLFOLK, & CO.—Steamboat Agents and Stores, No. 20 Wall st.

SADDLERY.

MILES, R. E.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddles, Harness Trunks, &c., No. 56 West Main st.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Valises, &c., 162 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

UPHOLSTERER.

NICHOLS, WILL. M.—Awning and Mattress Maker, Upholstery of all kinds, northeast corner Third and Market sts.

WEHMHOFF, HENRY—House and Steamboat Upholsterer, No. 215 Main st.

SIGN PAINTING.

BRENNER'S ORIGINAL SIGN SHOP—1?8 Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.

SEWING-MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S S. M. CO.—Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing-Machines, Machine Twist, Silk Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., No. 5 Masonic Temple.

TIN AND SHEET IRON.

BOURLIER, AL.—Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves, Grates, and Castings. No. 244 Main st.

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets. Manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron Ware.

LANE, DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

T. J. NICHOLSON, Tin Roofing Establishment. Tin and Sheet-iron ware, Stove and Hollow ware, etc., No. 81 Green st., near Third.

VARIETIES.

ROGERS, A. G. & SON—House Furnishing Emporium, No. 146 south side Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE—No. 8 Masonic Temple, corner Fourth and Green sts.

WOOLEN MILLS.

HOPE WOOLEN MILLS—J. W. STINE & CO., Manufacturers of Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., corner of Jefferson and Campbell sts.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FLETCHER & BENNETT—1?2 W. Main st.—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver-Ware, Watches repaired.

KENDRICK, WM.—No. 77 Third st., Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware, also Masonic Jewels and Regalia.

KITTS & WERNE—Diamonds, Watches, Silver-Ware, Jewelry, and Plated Goods No. 1?8 Main st. JOHN KITTS—J. WERNE.

WOLF & DURRINGER—Dealers in Watches and Jewelry, corner Fifth and Market sts.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 3 A. M.

ANOTHER KENTUCKY HORROR.

AN INNOCENT BABE KILLED BY A NEGRO SERVANT GIRL—SHE IS TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY.

A gentleman from Kentucky gives the New Albany Ledger the following particulars of a terrible tragedy enacted near Newcastle, Henry county, on Thursday last. The victim of the cold-blooded affair was an innocent little babe of three years, child of Mr. Wm. Graves, a well-known and highly respected citizen of that county, and the destroyer was a negro servant girl who had been living in the family several years. On the day mentioned, while Mrs. Graves was attending to some domestic duties, the servant girl took the child from the house to a tobacco patch in the rear of the stable, and about one hundred and fifty yards from the house. Here, it appears from her own confession, she made the child lay down on the ground, and after crossing its hands on the breast, and making it bid its pa and ma good bye, the fiend seized a stone and crushed its head almost to a jelly. She then seized it by the ankle and dragged it over the stubble to some thick undergrowth, where it was concealed from human view. A few moments after this the mother missed the child, and ran out to search for it, but the girl denied knowing anything about the child, saying it must be in the house. The premises were thoroughly searched by the almost frantic mother, while every thought of spot about the place was examined by Mr. Graves, and several neighbors who joined him in the search. All efforts to induce the girl to tell the whereabouts of the child proved of no avail. At last one gentleman, while searching, discovered her slipping away, and after a sharp chase she was caught, and by the most violent threats was induced to lead them to the spot where the murder had been committed. There, in the bushes, the child was found, and although it had been three hours since the commission of the deed, it gasped twice after being taken out. The back of the head was horribly battered, and the back was terrible lacerated, where it had been dragged over the stubble to the place of concealment.

The entire neighborhood were highly excited at the murder and threats of lynching were freely uttered. However, better counsels prevailed and the girl was taken to Newcastle and arraigned in the Circuit Court now in session, for murder in the first degree. She was convicted by the jury of the crime as charged, but up to yesterday the Judge had not passed sentence. It is the opinion of our informant that she will be hung.

It was developed on the trial that this was the third child she had killed, two white, and one colored. The murder of the colored child occurred a short time ago, and the deed was done in such a manner that no one suspected at the time that a murder had been committed. The child had been held with its feet up until a rush of blood to the head caused death to relieve it from its suffering. The only cause assigned by the girl for the last murder was because she felt mad at her mistress. Mrs. Graves. We were unable to learn the name of the murderer.

FIRE IN JEFFERSONVILLE—LOSS ABOUT $8,000—THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.—The New Albany Ledger of yesterday contains the following statement, additional to that given in the Journal, about the fire in Jeffersonville Monday night "About half past eleven o clock Monday night the people of Jeffersonville were startled with an alarm of fire, caused by the burning of the Baptist Church, corner of North Market and Wall streets. Owing to the lateness of the hour it was difficult to procure men enough to handle the engines, and the fire spread with great rapidity to the adjoining houses. Mr. Geo. Ewing's two-story brick residence was soon in flames, as was also two one-story frame dwellings adjoining the church. The fire had gained such headway that it was with the utmost difficulty that the furniture and goods could be removed from the burning houses before they were consumed. The fire, however, was subdued before it reached the next brick dwelling, owned and occupied as a residence by Mr Thomas J. Dowus. The residence of Mr. Ewing was almost entirely destroyed, while the others were completely cousumed. Mr. Ewing had his house and furniture fully insured. The one-story frame house owned by Mr William J. Downs, and occupied as a millinery store, and the other owned and was occupied by Mr. Lloyd as a fancy store. The loss falls heavily upon them as there was no insurance. The fire originated in the rear of the Baptist Church, and was evidently the work of an incendiary. The church building is a total loss, as we learn there was no insurance. It is estimated the loss is fully eight thousand dollars.

ARRESTS AT THE JAIL.—Albert Fry, a negro, was lodged in jail yesterday for stealing $150 in gold from a Mr. Sheppard. James Pheland, a soldier, was drunk yesterday and trying to take possession of a house on the corner of Tenth and Jefferson; he capitulated to Lieutenant Needy and was sent to jail. Ed. Quinland was also committed for drunkenness, &c.

FINE HORSES GOING SOUTH.—Wm. E. Wood passed through the city yesterday with thirty-three of as fine horses as ever walked the ground. He is taking them to Macon, Georgia, for sale. Georgians will, as they ought to, be proud of such animals as Mr. Wood is introducing. Nothing superior for saddle or carriage horses can be had.

TO CARDISTS.—Why can Richard the Third be well played by any one? Because everybody knows him by the back.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CARLINE.

AN ACROSTIC SONNET.

Fair queen of song! thy winning throng upstart,
A countless throng, from regions far and near.
Not "summonsed" by the Crook's infernal art,
Not by Stilacta's nymph entreated to appear
Yielding to thee, who dost all hearts entrance.
Divine Galletti doth her empire tear,
As on the stage she leads the 'wildering dance,
Vexing the winds with many-twinkling feet,
Envying th'applause that waits to win thy glance.
Nightly new joys attend thee. Thou dost meet
Perpetual welcome. Pleasing is thy face.
"Our hearts go pit-a-pat," when thee we greet.
Richer than queens thou holdest innocent court,
The artless grace thy crown. O DAVENPORT!

ALFRED HAMILTON.

OUR DECEASED GOVERNOR.

HIS BURIAL AT ELIZABETHTOWN YESTERDAY—IMPRESSIVE RITES OF THE CHURCH AND FREEMASONRY—POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS OF GRIEF—MEMORIAL TRIBUTES OF THE LEGAL AND MASONIC BRETHREN OF THE LAMENTED DEAD.

Governor Helm is in his grave! Calmly he slumbers beneath the soil of his beloved native county. Embowered in the peaceful shade of his own forest trees, through whose evergreen boughs the gentle autumn winds chant their low, sad requiem, the hero lies in the embrace of that profound sleep that knows no waking. A bereaved family, friends, community, State, and nation grieve that one of earth's best and purest and brightest spirits has winged its flight from their presence forever!

FUNERAL PARTY FROM LOUISVILLE.

The last sad offices in honor of the mortal remains of our departed Governor were performed at his late home, near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, yesterday. It was our melancholy pleasure to accompany the participants from this city, and to join them in the fulfillment of their sorrowful mission.

An extra train, provided for the conveyance of the funeral delegation from Louisville, left the depot at about half-past eight o'clock A. M. The party consisted of the State officers enumerated in our paper yesterday, representatives of some eight or ten Masonic Lodges, musicians of the Great Western Star Band and a few private citizens—making a delegation smaller in numbers than had been expected, but one of the highest respectability. The rain early in the morning and the continued threatening aspect of the weather at train-time undoubtedly deterred many from uniting in the excursion.

ARRIVAL AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

Without the occurrence of any noteworthy incident, the train arrived at the Elizabethtown depot at half-past ten o'clock. There we found in waiting the members of Morrison Lodge No. 76 in full force and regalia, with marshals mounted and ready to carry out their well devised programme. In the most orderly manner the procession was formed according to the arrangement published yesterday, and with the Great Western Star Band of this city in the van, the line of march was commenced.

THE PROCESSION.

Moving out the Main street, the column wound its way through the town toward the late Governor's residence. The scene in and about Elizabethtown was mournfully impressive and deeply respectful to the deceased. Every street was thronged with good people who had come from the adjacent country as mourners at the grave of their noble lost one. Upon every face was depicted the sincerest grief. The Court-house and many other buildings were decked in the symbols of woe, the avenue through which the procession moved was at several points crossed by festoons of crape, and the church bells toned their measured knell, as if speaking from their mid-air steeples to a sorrowing world. Everywhere the manifestations of popular regret were marked. It is needless to say that this feeling was communicated to our own party. All were impressed with the deep solemnity of their errand, and could not restrain the sad emotions of the hour. Such an effort would have been rendered doubly unavailing by the heart-touching effect of the music that trembled in dirgeful unison upon the air.

HOME OF THE DEAD.

After a march of a mile and a quarter, the procession entered the beautiful vista that leads to the family mansion of the deceased Governor. Proceeding to the house the ranks of the procession were broken and most of those composing it sought shady places under the friendly trees and shrubbery which encircle the dwelling. The State officials, the clergy, the pall-bearers, and some others gathered with the bereft family around the form of the Governor, now "hearsed in death," and after many last, fond looks upon his placid, memorable features, the funeral service of the M. E. Church was begun. This service was brief and simple, but indelibly affecting. It consisted in a reading of the 19th Psalm, the 15th chapter of Paul to the Corinthians, and the offering of a singularly appropriate and eloquent prayer—all by the Rev. A. L. Alderson, of the M. E. Church South.

AT THE GRAVE.

After the exercises at the residence, the procession was reorganized. The corpse was taken in charge by the Masonic pall-bearers, and by them conveyed, in the prescribed order of march, to the family burying ground, on a commanding eminence distant from the house about one thousand yards. When the rites of the church were concluded at the grave, the honors of Masonry, in all their imposing solemnity, were conferred by Worshipful Master Fayette Hewitt, Rev. E B. Smith, Masonic Chaplain; and the brethren in attendance. And thus closed the final tributes of love and respect to the memory of Kentucky's fallen chief.

In its original order, the procession returned to Elizabethtown and dispersed. At half-past two o'clock the special train started for Louisville, and arrived here at five. For lack of time, we have been compelled to generalize in our narration of the events of yesterday, where to have elaborated would have afforded us much gratification

LEGAL AND MASONIC HONORS.

During yesterday and the preceding day, the bar and Masonic fraternity of Elizabethtown held meetings and took the following praiseworthy action in reference to the demise of their distinguished brother and fellow-townsman:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
HARDIN COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. }

The above Court being in session at the Court-house in Elizabethtown, on Monday, 9th of September, 1867, the following proceedings were had in said Court.

The death of our lamented fellow-citizen, His Excellency, John L. Helm, Governor of the State, at his residence in this county, at half-past 12 o'clock on yesterday, the 8th of September, 1867, was announced in Court by Col. W. B. Read, a member of the bar.

On his motion, a committee of three members of the bar was appointed by the court to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion, to-wit: W. B Read, M. H. Cofer, and Tim. G. Needham, Esq.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the bar officers and the jury of the court, to-wit:

Whereas, The court and members of the bar have learned of the death of His Excellency John L. Helm, and believing that God in His inscrutable providence does all things well, and as a mark of our high appreciation of his most estimable worth as a citizen, friend, lawyer and statesman,

Resolved, 1st. That in him we recognized all the high qualities which served to adorn the citizen, lawyer, and statesman, and in his death humanity has lost a friend, the profession a superior light, and the State a noble Chief Magistrate.

2. That we sympathize with his sorely bereaved family in the loss of a kind husband and father; and, as a token of our respect and esteem we will attend his funeral in a body and wear for thirty days the usual badge of mourning.

3. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be spread upon the order book of this court, and the clerk is requested to furnish a copy of the same to his family.

4. That a copy be furnished the Louisville papers for publication, and others in the State are requested to copy.

His Honor Chas. G. Wintersmith, Judge of the Court, from the bench pronounced an address and eulogy upon the lamented dead.

On motion of R. D. Murray, Esq., the following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the unanimous request of the members of the bar, that the address of His Honor Judge Wintersmith, just delivered, be spread upon the records of the court in connection with the resolutions just adopted.

The address of His Honor is as follows:

JUDGE WINTERSMITH'S ADDRESS.

Before entering upon the records of this court the resolutions presented and adopted with perfect unanimity by the bar, officers, and jury of the court, as neighbors and associates of our departed friend, I hope I may be indulged in giving utterance to the feelings and sentiments which inspire my bosom at this moment.

The death of His Excellency, John Larue Helm, Governor of Kentucky, is no ordinary event. He was no ordinary man. As a friend and relative, I have known him from my earliest childhood. His mother and my mother were cousins and loving friends; when children, they emigrated together from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, and their parents settled on Nolynn, within one mile of each other. Upon its banks they were reared in a close intimacy, which existed during life. Their children maintained the same intimacy. The county of Larue was named in honor of his maternal grandfather, John Larue, and its county seat was named in honor of my maternal grandfather, Robert Hodgen, they having resided in Virginia and Kentucky in close proximity for many years, and were bound to each other in the ties of a most cordial and intimate friendship.

Having known Governor Helm so long and so well, I feel that I may well bear testimony to his good private and public worth.

He was born on the 4th day of July, 1802, and ever remembered with burning enthusiasm the ever memorable day of his nativity, as being the birthday of the nation of which he was a citizen. His father was George Helm; his mother Rebecca Larue. He resided during his whole life in the county in which he was born and lived on the same spot where, in the forest days of Kentucky, in the midst of danger, his paternal grandfather reared the first house which became his homestead and on which he resided and died.

Governor Helm was not afforded the opportunity of a regular and collegiate education, and whatever he has made of himself has been the result of his own unaided mind and industry. When he was yet young his father's fortunes failed, and that father went to Texas, then almost a wilderness and under a foreign government, with a view to retrieve and the acquisition of an estate for his family. There he died, and the care of a large family devolved upon his son John, then a boy. Well and faithfully, and lovingly and paternally did he execute the trust thus providentially imposed upon him.

After writing for some time in the office of the clerk of the Hardin Circuit and County Courts, then combined in one individual, he studied law as a profession, and, soon after his admission to the bar, the community looked with favor upon the struggling lad, gave him a lucrative practice, and he industriously pursued his avocation.

In 1826 he was first elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives, espousing the side of the Constitution in that stormy contest, so well remembered in this State, growing out of the fact that the Court of Appeals had rendered those celebrated decisions which proclaimed that no Legislature had the power to impair the obligation of contracts by abolishing, suspending, or weakening the remedies at the time for their enforcement. From that time forward he pursued a public life, honored by the confidence and suffrages of those among whom he was born and reared. Between 1826 and 1844 he was eleven years a member of the House of Representatives, in six of which he was honored with the incumbency of the speaker's chair. He was then elected to the Senate and at the end of his term of four years he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, upon the resignation of Governor Crittenden, became the acting Governor until the reorganization of the State under the present constitution. In these positions he acquitted himself well and nobly, and acquired a high reputation as a man of great ability, energetic and persevering, of commanding influence, a skillful and effective debater, an excellent parliamentarian, a wise legislator, prompted by honest and patriotic motives, and possessing a high order of administrative talent. During this time he rendered important services to the State, such as few could boast.

During the year 1857 he returned to private life, resuming the practice of law, the superintendence of his farming operations and acting as President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, until, in 1865, he was again elected to the Senate of Kentucky, in which he stood a leading spirit. In 1867 he was called to the Chief Magistracy of the State, in which elevated position, on his sick bed, he was installed on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1867, and now, within one short week, we mourn the announcement that he is no more, but is removed to another sphere; and we have good reason to hope and believe his removal has been from a court to a happy resting place in the bosom of his Heavenly Father. We bow with humble though sad submission to the great fiat which none can gainsay or disobey.

I regard him as a martyr to the zeal, energy, industry, and anxiety which he felt it was an imperative duty he should exercise in undertaking a canvass for what he believed the right, at the call of his fellow-citizens, beyond his physical power. As a result, while the laurel encircles his brow, the cypress is wreathed over the casket which incloses his inanimate form. He began his political life an unequivocal, true, and ardent devotee of constitutional liberty and government, administered in the protection of citizen and State rights, and in the advancement of general public good. He made these the polar star of his manhood. In his maturer years in his old age when he believed in the honesty of his heart, and thought that he had good reason to believe, that mighty efforts, with prospect of success, were being made for their destruction, in one grand effort to avert the dire calamity, he has yielded up his life a sacrifice upon the altar of his country.

Associated with Gov. Helm from the time of my admission to the bar, I have ever found him prompt and zealous in his client's cause—bold and fearless in the defense of right, and a very powerful and effective advocate.

As a man in all the relations of life he commanded the admiration of all who knew him personally or by reputation.

In his domestic relations he was exemplary, kind, affectionate, generous, and faithful to all his marital and parental obligations.

In social intercourse he was courteous and conciliatory.

In his friendships he was true and loyal.

As a neighbor he was accommodating, social, hospitable, and charitable.

As a citizen he was quiet, peaceful, avoiding all private and public strifes and quarrels, pursuing the paths of peace, and always with a heart full of public spirit.

Pertinacious in maintaining his own opinions, he freely yielded to all others the same right unquestioned; and all his arguments with his fellow men were characterized by fairness, mildness and candor. In his dealings he was honest and upright. His tongue was never heard in aspersion of other men. He was a man of high moral character, eschewing even all the smallest vices to which so many men are addicted—never profane, never using stimulating and intoxicating beverages, never engaging in play for money. In short, as a practical moralist, he was a model man.

Such a man was John Larue Helm, and now he descends to the tomb with honors thick upon him, amidst the deep and sad regrets of a vast multitude of friends and admirers, with a record of public services which will be an enduring monument to his fame, and a reputation and character so spotless that it will ever be a source of comfort, consolation and pride to his family, his friends, his State and his country.

"Sic iter ad astra."

May we who survive him be able to feel "when life's last lingering sun goes feebly down and death comes to our door," that naught but good can be said of us.

With the ordinary feelings of satisfaction, though mourning, do I realize the power to order that the resolutions passed and presented be spread upon the records of this court, and therefore I order it to be done. CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH,
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hardin county.

A copy from the records.
S. W. D. STONE, Deputy Clerk.

TRIBUTE BY MORRISON LODGE.

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Grand Master to summons from our midst our much esteemed brother John L. Helm, whose virtues have long been the pride of his lodge, and whose shining example of uprightness and integrity has been a jewel in the Temple of Universal Masonry, be it

Resolved, I. That, while the coffin, the spade, and the melancholy grave remind us that our brother has gone from the portals of our lodge forever, we will treasure up in our hearts the recollection of his many manly virtues and of his noble nature, and strive to imitate his worthy example of high morality and unselfish generosity.

II. That in the death of him we mourn to-day this Lodge has lost a true and noble member, whose high morality and dignified and lofty character made him one of the shining lights of the order; his family has lost a kind and devoted husband and father, this community one it has ever delighted to honor, and who never proved untrue to the trust reposed in him; the State has lost a Chief Magistrate whose long experience in her affairs, and unbending integrity and lofty patriotism in every place of public trust gave the highest guaranty of a prosperous and just administration; the nation has lost a patriot and a statesman who had few superiors in intellect, and few equals in integrity of purpose.

III. That we tender to his stricken family the most sincere sympathy in this dark hour of their sorrow and affliction. Though he is gone from them and us he will live long in the recollection of those who knew him, and who will delight to honor his name and his memory.

IV. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of our deceased brother, and also to the press of the State for publication.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT—CHILD RUN OVER BY A DRAY.—A negro drayman named Moses Young accidentally run his dray over a small child yesterday morning, on High street. The child was terribly injured, its skull being fractured, and part of the flesh on its face severely lacerated, besides being otherwise bruised. Immediately after the accident, the negro went to the Police Court and delivered himself into the custody of the officers. The case was continued till Monday.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The City Engineer was surveying the south side of Market street between Brook and Floyd yesterday, preparatory to the laying of a new pavement on that side of the street. The curbing on First street between Chestnut and Gray has been raised to a sufficient height to allow the water to run off.

CAPTURED AT LAST.—Sallie Hollinsworth, a negro woman who stole, some months ago, a lot of jewelry and some clothing and furs from Emma Snowden, has, during that time, eluded the vigilance of the police. Yesterday, Officers Legrand and Yates caught her engaged in a fist and skull fight with another woman. They arrested and committed her to the Twelfth-street police station.

☞ The fire bells were tolled yesterday from 10 till 1 o'clock, by order of the Mayor, and business was suspended in all the public offices, except the City Court, out of respect to the memory of Governor Helm.

NELSON COUNTY.

MECHANICAL AND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—LAST DAY OF THE FAIR.

BARDSTOWN, Sept. 7, 1867.

THE FAIR IS OVER.

The fifth and last day's proceedings closed the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Nelson County Association. As far as exhibition of stock rings were concerned the fair was virtually ended yesterday, and the interest of to-day was centered in the display of fast trotting horses. This took place upon the track outside of the amphitheater. The weather was cool and inviting, and the attendance quite large, a great many ladies also being attracted by their love of fine horses and fast time. The track was in very good condition, although a little too hard for the horses' feet, and rather short—a one-third mile track. Considering these circumstances, the time made by some of the horses was really excellent and surprising.

The first ring was for stallions, mares, or geldings, three years old and under four, to go one mile in harness against time catch weights, for a purse of fifty dollars, each horse to be entitled to three trials. For this the following entries were made:

F. B. Lewis, of Jefferson county, enters s. m., no name. Time, 3 13.
L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county, enters b. m., no name. Time, 2 51.
F. L. Bridwell, of Spencer county, enters s. m. "Green Mountain." Time, [illegible].

Only one trial was thought necessary by the contestants in this ring, and the other entries gave up to Dorsey.

SECOND RING,

For stallions, mares, or geldings, four years old and under five, to go one mile in harness against time according to rule, for a purse of $65. In this ring only two entries were made.

S. P. Lewis, of Jefferson county, enters s. m. "Doble." Time, 2 16.
A. Conrad enters b. h. "Gipsey." Time, [illegible].

Only one trial was made, as the black horse succumbed to "Doble's superior speed.

The judges then adjourned for dinner. We had the gratification during the morning of meeting with Hon. Mr. Johnson, Senator from this District, with whom we had the pleasure of dining, although we were strongly tempted by Mrs. President Barber's kind invitation to taste again, at her table, her premium blackberry wine.

Neither can we forget the generous hospitality shown us at the table of Mrs. J. L. Spalding, the accomplished wife of the Secretary of the Association. The tempting quality and delicious taste of these viands prepared at the tables of the ladies will long linger in grateful remembrance to our palate. We hope again to come under their cheering dispensation.

AFTER DINNER.

The good cheer and pleasant flow of conversation afforded such a delightful enjoyment that the trotting did not commence again until about two o'clock. The first ring was for stallions, mares, or geldings, five years old and under six, to go one mile in harness against time, according to rule, for a purse of seventy-five (75) dollars. The following were the entries:

A. Peacock, of Jefferson county, enters b. h. "Baker Spalding." Time, [illegible], 2:55, [illegible].
W. C. Levi, of Jefferson county, enters b. g. "Len Rogers." Time, [illegible], 3.05, [illegible].
B. W. Jenkins, of Jefferson county, enters b. m. "Rosa." Time, 2:55, 3:15, 3:01.

In this ring each horse trotted his full three trials, and, as the heats were broken, and "Rosa" and "Baker Spalding" tied on the second heat, considerable time was consumed and much excitement occasioned. At the end of the third heat "Len Rogers" was ruled out and the judges decided that the other two horses had the privilege of trotting another heat to decide between them. The owner of "Rosa," however, on account of the condition of his horse, concluded to give up the privilege offered, and the purse was given to "Baker Spalding."

The last ring was by far the most interesting of the day in point of style and speed. It was for stallions, mares, or geldings, all ages, to go in harness, against time, according to rule, for a purse of one hundred dollars. Two entries were made.

L. L. Dorsey, of Jefferson county, enters b. h. "Golddust." Time, 2:36.
B. W. Jenkins, of Jefferson county, enters b. h. "Rufus." Time, [illegible].

"Rufus" trotted first and made the mile in 2:39, amid much applause and excitement; but Golddust followed, and came around in 2:36. When the time was announced from the judges' stand, the wild and unbounded enthusiasm of those assembled could not be restrained until suffered to have full vent in the heartiest of cheers. Considering the shortness and hardness of the track, and the horse going alone, the time was really remarkable, and deserved great applause.

The following gentlemen were chosen as judges: F. G. Murphy, Nelson county; John Brooks, Jefferson county, J. B. Parks, Jefferson county, Dr. D. N. Cox, Nelson county; A. T. Stewart, Nelson county; E. Crutchfield, Jefferson county.

With this excellent exhibition of fine trotting horses closed the last day of the Nelson County Fair.

We could not rest under a feeling of satisfactory performance of duty, did we fail to mention in terms of highest praise the officers of the Association. To the able President, P. S. Barber, under whose excellent administration the success of the fair was to so great a degree assured, are due the thanks of the people of Nelson county. The worthy Vice-Presidents of the Association, A. C. Wilson, E. Manifer, and Abner King, also deserve a full share of approbation. Of the Board of Directors, to whose harmonious action and efficient management of their various and trying duties, we are constrained to add our warmest admiration, and we are sure it is fully shared in by the whole community.

Our most fervent thanks for favors received are due to the courteous and affable Secretary, J. L. Spalding, whose earnest endeavors to discharge faithfully and pleasantly the arduous duties of his office will be highly appreciated by all with whom he came in contact.

The popular and attentive Treasurer, J. W. Muir, also has cause to remember with feelings of profound satisfaction the well-deserved compliments bestowed upon him for the faithful and ready performance of his duties. The ring and field marshals are also to be commended for their prompt and active services.

In conclusion, we feel disposed to tender our heartiest congratulations to the association for the smooth and uninterrupted working of the arrangements confided to their care. Not a single disappointment, disturbance, or accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the week, and we feel assured that the remembrance of the occasion will live green in the memory of all who were interested or concerned until another opportunity shall be offered for a similar display of such enviable qualities of the mind and heart.

The receipts, we are glad to say, are very large, and the full success of the fair in every respect is highly gratifying to the people of Nelson county.

HARRY JASON

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
Commission Merchants & Bankers,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
ROBT. L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } je29 d&wly

COLTON Dental Association
Originated the use of the
NITROUS OXIDE GAS
For EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN,
and have administered it to over 20,000 patients without a failure or accident. We make the gas pure and fresh every day. It has no taste nor smell, is pleasant to breathe, and leaves no unpleasant effects. We make a specialty of extracting teeth, and guarantee to do it WITHOUT PAIN.
OFFICE 138 FOURTH STREET,
opposite the New Market Building.
mar15 dlyst

PIANOS & ORGANS
The Largest Stock in the Southwest at greatly Reduced Prices. D. P. FAULDS,
s4 distf 70 Main street.

H. N. GAGE, New York. S. B. BARTON, Louisville.
The People's Store
GAGE & BARTON,
STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 160 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
KEEP on hand a complete assortment of Fine Family Groceries, which are offered to the city and country trade at the lowest prices for cash. On account of one partner of the firm residing in New York we are enabled to offer goods at such prices as to induce an examination of our stock on the part of buyers. Orders promptly filled and goods delivered. au1 dim

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

S. BARKER & CO.'S

Nos. 109 and 111 Fourth st.

NEW SILKS—Plain, Striped, and Figured, in all the handsomest and choicest shades.

NEW DRESS GOODS in Plaids and Stripes—Poplins, Lusters, Empress and Biarritz Cloths, Merinoes, Delaines, &c., in every quality and price from 25 cts up.

MOURNING GOODS of all kinds.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, and Jeans for Men's and Boys' wear.

Linen Sheeting and Shirting, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Tweeds, Crashes, &c.

White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear for Ladies and Gentlemen.

A Large Stock of Domestic Goods.

All goods will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

S. BARKER & CO.

s11 d?

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept 10, 1867. }

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 P. M. Sept 25, 1867, for furnishing Forage for the Posts of Louisville, Ky., Memphis, Tenn., and Fort Donelson, Tenn., in such quantities as may be required for the six (6) months ensuing from Oct. 1, 1867.

Also for the Posts of Corinth, Miss., and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., such amounts as may be required for the three (3) months ensuing from Oct. 1, 1867.

The Forage to be of the best quality, and to be delivered as follows:

For the Post at Louisville, Ky., at such times and places within the city as may be required by the Q. M. Dep't.

For the other Posts, one month's supply at a time for each; to be delivered to the Quartermaster of the Post at such times as may be required.

The approximate amounts required at each Post per month are given below, opposite the name of the Post.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

2?,000 pounds of Oats and Corn in such proportion as may be required.;
?0,000 pounds Hay;
10,000 pounds Straw.

MEMPHIS, TENN.;

?,000 pounds Oats and Corn in such proportion as may be required;
2?,000 pounds Hay;
?,000 pounds Straw.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.

12,000 pounds Oats and Corn in such proportion as may be required;
1?,000 pounds Hay.

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.

7,000 pounds Oats and Corn in such proportion as may be required;
10,000 pounds Hay.

CORINTH, MISS.;

24,000 pounds Oats and Corn in such proportion as may be required;
27,000 pounds Hay.

Proposals may be made for furnishing the whole amount required or for each Station separately.

Satisfactory bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. THOS. SWORDS, Ass't Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

S. B. HAMILL,
s11 dtd Bvt. Col. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 11, 1867. }

PROPOSALS for furnishing Coal and Wood for supplying the Post of Louisville for six months from October 1, 1867, will be received at this office until ? P. M. Saturday the 21st inst.

The Coal to be the best quality of Bituminous Coal, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities within the city of Louisville as may be required.

The Wood to be good, merchantable split hard wood, cut four feet in length, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities within the city of Louisville as may be required.

Address proposals to this office, "Proposals for Fuel."

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. THOS. SWORDS, Ass't Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

S. B. HAMILL,
s11 dtd Bvt. Col A. Q. M.

APPLY to ROOD & WARFIELD, No. 1?8 Third street, between Green and Walnut, for an elegant Farm or for a Farm of any description. s11 d6

YOUNG MEN DESIROUS OF obtaining a thorough knowledge of accounts, practical arithmetic, or to become good penmen, should attend the evening classes at the BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE. s11 d5

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE will open on Monday, Sept. 16, for the reception of students for evening classes. Hours of instruction from 7 to 9. s11 d5

MORAVIAN COLLEGE

AT BETHLEHEM, PA

AN Institution of the Moravian Church, whose schools are well known, giving a thorough Collegiate education. In connection with it is a Grammar School, in which students are prepared for College.

For further particulars apply to
REV. EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ,
11 d&w?m President.

WEISIGER HALL.

LECTURE,

By R. A. HOLLAND,

For the benefit of the Broadway M. E. Church Sunday School,

On FRIDAY NIGHT, 13th.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS

May be had at the Music Stores, at J. S. Lithgow & Co.'s, or at the door on the evening of the entertainment. s11 dtd

MARION COUNTY FAIR

WILL BE HELD ON THE GROUNDS,

NEAR LEBANON,

ON

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,

SEPT. 24, 25, 26, AND 27, 1867.

OUR premium list is liberal. Our buildings are all new and commodious. All in our power will be done to give the visitors and stock men general satisfaction. We have an excellent half-mile track, and persons having trotted stock can have a favorable opportunity to show speed. JOSEPH SPALDING, Pres't.
ROBERT MARSHALL, Sec'y.
s11 W& Fr&Mdtd

LARGE FALL IMPORTATION

OF

CARPETING, OIL-CLOTH,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

WE are now receiving and have in store the largest and most complete assortment of

House, Hotel, and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,

Ever brought to this city, comprising in part
Royal English Velvet Carpeting;
Royal English Tapestry Velvet Carpeting;
English Wilton Carpeting;
English Brussels Carpeting;
English Tapestry Brussels;
American Tapestry Brussels;
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting;
Hemp, List, and Rag Carpeting;
Cocoa and China Matting;
Rugs, Mats, &c.;
Floor Oil-cloths, of all widths, from 18 to 24 feet wide.

Also a complete assortment of

Curtain Materials, Window Shades, Cornices, &c., &c.

French Brocatelle, Satin Delaine, Silk Terraine, Reps, English and German Damasks, Embroidered Lace Curtains, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Swiss Muslin, Table Linen, Toweling, &c. &c. &c.

All of which we offer at the very lowest cash prices

☞ Particular attention paid to the laying and making of Carpets, and making and putting up Curtains, Valances, and all kinds of Upholstery.

BUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.
?? Main bet. Second and Third
au?? M,W,Wed, & Fri, 3w

THE BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS'

GRAND

Presentation Enterprise

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Will positively Distribute the Prizes at the

THIRD GRAND CONCERT

THAT WILL TAKE PLACE AT

IRVING HALL,

NEW YORK,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1867.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS' SECOND GRAND CONCERT was given at Irving Hall August 24. It was a grand success. The large hall was filled with the most respectable citizens of New York. The Committee that was appointed at the first Concert announced to the audience that they would distribute the prizes at the next Concert, which will take place at Irving Hall on the 24th of September, 1867.

When the Committee made this announcement the audience gave immense applause. They were pleased to know that the prizes would be distributed at the next Concert on the 24th.

This Grand Distribution of Prizes will be conducted on the Mutual Benefit Principle.

A Pro Rata Distribution of Profits to Ticket-Holders.

CAPITAL, - $1,287,148.

TICKETS $1 EACH,

And limited to One Million Two Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousand, One Hundred and Forty-eight.

The Fairest and Most Impartial Plan of Presentation yet offered to the Public.

A PRIZE WITH EVERY TICKET.

PROSPECTUS.

A number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of the Charitable Presentation Entertainments of the day, have formed themselves into a company, with the view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket-purchasers than any yet presented, and which, being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises.

To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets, and the registering of the same, to Clark, Webster, & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of prizes.

A reference to the number of prizes and the general plan of distribution, given below, will convince even the most skeptical of the great advantages which will accrue to all who participate in the enterprise; and the Commercial and Financial standing of the Company, and the Managers and Bankers thereof, will, they hope, prove a sufficient guaranty of the fairness and impartiality with which everything in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of ticket-holders will be most strictly watched over and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the Managers to conduct every transaction for the mutual benefit of whoever shall purchase a ticket and scrupulously to avoid any and everything which could in the slightest degree diminish the profits which are likely to accrue to all who invest.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Cash Prizes.

One Cash Prize at	$75,000	$75,000
One Cash Prize at	[illegible]	[illegible]
One Cash Prize at	20,000	20,000
Two Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three Cash Prizes at	5,000	15,000
Four Cash Prizes at	3,000	12,000
Five Cash Prizes at	2,000	[illegible]
Eight Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourteen Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Twenty-five Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifty Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventy five Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
One hundred and forty Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
One hundred and fifty Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
One hundred and seventy-five Cash Prizes at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two hundred Cash Prizes at	5	1,000
... Cash Prizes, amounting to		[illegible]

Pianos.

Steinway's Grand Pianos at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickering's Grand Pianos at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steinway's 7 Octave Pianos at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickering's 7 Octave Pianos at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melodeons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melodeons	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

7 Wheeler & Wilson cab. case Sewing Machines at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeler & Wilson half case Sewing Machines at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeler & Wilson plain Sewing Machines at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer's cab. case Sewing Machines at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer's half case Sewing Machines at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer's plain Sewing Machines at	[illegible]	[illegible]

Diamonds.

6 Full sets Diamonds at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Full sets Diamonds at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Cluster Rings at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Cluster Rings at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Cluster Rings at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Cluster Rings at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Cluster Pins at	[illegible]	[illegible]

Gold Watches.

Gents' Gold Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gents' Gold Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gents' Gold Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gents' Gold Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Diamond Set Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]

Silver Watches.

American Silver Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Silver Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Silver Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detached Lever Silver Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cylinder Silver Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plated Watches at	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assorted Prizes, valued at		[illegible]
Total value of Prizes		$1,287,148

N. B.—The distribution of these prizes has been positively secured against postponement, as an association of some of the leading Bankers and Merchants of this city have obligated themselves to purchase the tickets remaining unsold up to the day of the Grand Presentation Entertainment.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.

For sale at the Banking house of Clark, Webster, & Co., 62 Broadway, New York, or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a Club of five or more names for tickets, and remitting the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission:

We will Send
[illegible] Tickets
[illegible] Tickets
[illegible] Tickets
[illegible] Tickets
[illegible] Tickets
[illegible] Tickets

In order that every subscriber's name may be registered, send the P. O. address with town, county and State in full.

Money by draft, post-office order, express, or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

All communications must be addressed to

CLARK, WEBSTER, & CO.,
No. 62 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Immediately after the Grand Distribution, a list of the Prizes awarded will be printed and sent to each ticket-holder. s10 eodm

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, - - President.

Cash Assets Invested in Bond and Mortgage or U. S. Stocks,

$21,000,000.

Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Policies on selected lives at Moderate rates, returning all surplus annually to the policy-holders, to be used either in payment of premiums, or to purchase additional insurance at the option of the assured.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President. ISAAC ABBATT, } Secretaries.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. JOHN M. STUART, }

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Gen'l Agent,

For the States of

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

☞ Applications for local agencies in Kentucky and Tennessee may be addressed to
BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent,
Office, No. 142 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

A. J. MUSSELMAN,

Formerly of the old and well known firm of MUSSELMAN & SON, will continue the Manufacture of

PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.

He has removed from the old stand No. [illegible] Eighth and Ninth streets, [illegible] Third street, to No. 221 Main street, between [illegible] be pleased to see his friends and customers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, and good will of a house in Bowling Green which has been and is doing a good business. The reason for selling is the proprietor wishes to change to another city. Address P. J., Drawer 11X. se d1

FOR SALE—By BOWLES & BARBOUR, Real Estate Agents, 78 Main street opposite the Bank of Kentucky. A large quantity of property at low rates. N. B.—No charge made for advertising in the papers anything they sell. A buggy will take parties, without charge, to see their property. As their expenses are few, a great demand for real estate, particularly lots, owners should employ their services, which will be given at very moderate rates. References: J B Bowles, Bank of Louisville; V. Monarch, Bank of Kentucky; W. N. Haldeman, Louisville Courier. s? d1

FOR SALE—A Farm in Union county, Ky., three miles from Caseyville, on the road thence to Morganfield, the place owned by W J Yager, dec'd. The farm contains 297 acres—[illegible] under cultivation, the balance well timbered and plenty of water. There are three good houses on the place for laborers or tenants, three tobacco barns, a good new barn for stock and grain, a good apple and peach orchard, and 70 acres in meadow. This is one of the best farms in Southern Kentucky, and is susceptible of division. For further particulars apply to J. M. Tate, near the premises or to the undersigned at Louisville, Ky.
B. A. GALBREATH,
sep d&w tf W. R. SHRADER.

Portland Cottage for Sale.

CONTAINS seven rooms and hall, lot 41 by 1?? feet, with fine shade and large apple trees. Price $[illegible] cash and time. Apply on the premises, No. 4?0 Third street, between Gravier and Chestnut. au23 d4

FOR SALE—Store-house No. 69 Sixth street, between Main and Market, now occupied by T. Anderson & Co., also a new Dwelling house, modern built containing ? rooms, with gas and water complete, situated on Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth. Apply to Mrs. H. T. CURD, No. 2?3 West Chestnut street between Seventh and Eighth, or to W. E. CURD, at Steele & Curd's, Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth sts. s14 tf

FOR SALE.—A handsome and very desirable Farm, situated on the Taylorsville turnpike, nine miles east of Louisville, containing 143 acres, 95 cleared, the remainder in fine timber. Improvements—a comfortable stone and brick dwelling house of 7 rooms, kitchen and servant's room, fine new stable, carriage house, corn crib, &c. On the Farm there is a fine orchard of the choicest varieties of fruit; an excellent spring at the door, and stock water in abundance. Good neighborhood, healthy location, and convenient to churches and schools. For further information, apply to J. C. SHAFFER.
se d1f ? Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.

FOR SALE—House—Terms accommodating—That handsome new two-story and attic No. 1 House—all conveniences—on Walnut street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, south side and on a lot 3? feet wide by 1?? feet deep to an alley. For further particulars call on the premises, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.
au d1f R. R. JONES.

Valuable Building Lots for Sale.

TWENTY beautiful building lots, situated on Magee and Anderson streets, between Seventh and Eighth, for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to Kennedy & Irwin, 1?4 Third st., bet. Market and Jefferson. au?? d1w

FOR SALE—An interest in one of the best paying Wholesale Manufacturing Establishments in the city. Only requires a small capital. Address "G," Courier Office. jy31 dtf

FOR SALE—Residence—A large, substantial, well-built house on the north side of Bank street, or Citizens railroad near Portland. The house is large double two-story brick, with metal roof, all in good repair; stable and all necessary out buildings. Possession given immediately. WHITMAN & WILSON, No. ?? Main st., over [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A colored coachman. A. D. HUNT,
s1 d6 Broadway, bet. Third and Fourth.

WANTED—A modern-built Dwelling with 7 or 8 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in the central portion of the city. Address, stating terms, &c., A. C. M., Journal office. s?? d?

WANTED.—A young married man, thoroughly acquainted with book-keeping, having had a number of years' experience in some of the leading wholesale houses in the city, and who speaks and writes German, wishes either a situation as book keeper, or to manage the affairs of a stock company, or where by investing a cash capital of from $?,000 to $?,000 and taking charge of the books, he could secure an interest in a good business. References from leading business houses given. Address H., Drawer LXXIV. s? d?

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 To $200 per month and traveling expenses paid good agents to sell our Patent [illegible] State age and address [illegible] 1?? Broadway, N. Y. s1 1m

WANTED—Agents Everywhere Male and Female. One hundred and fifty dollars per month to sell the UNIVERSAL COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the greatest invention of the age. Price only $18. This machine does every variety of family sewing and is easily managed. It is strong, durable, and rapid, and is fully warranted for three years. Call at McDowell & Black's, southeast corner Fourth and Green streets, or address [illegible]
BLISS & McEATHRON, Manufacturers,
au d1m Agents, Louisville, Ky

WANTED—100 strictly first-class Book Agents for the new work entitled Wearing of the Gray, by the fascinating author John Esten Cooke, formerly of Gen. Stuart's Staff. This book has all the interest of the most charming romance and the authenticity of standard history. It is illustrated with eight superbly executed full page steel engraved battle scenes and eight superb portraits, and is the most saleable book which has been published in the last five years. Agents are meeting with remarkable success. For terms and territory apply to F. J. DIBBLE, Publisher, Room ? Hamilton Building, 2?? Main street, Louisville, Ky. may ? d6?

AGENTS WANTED—$10 to $20 a day, to introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price TWENTY DOLLARS. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low-priced Machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. W. G. WILSON & CO. Manufacturers, Cleveland, Ohio au? d?m

FARE REDUCED.

Board $2 50 per day.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

au? dim

Louisville Insurance & Banking Co.

THE Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ten per cent on the paid-in capital of this Company for six months ending September 1st, and credited it to be placed on the stock notes.
s? 18 THEODORE HARRIS, Pres't.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Children's Teething and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

This Extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which has spread from east throughout the country, is acknowledged to be superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials [illegible] from Maj. Long, late Chief of Topographical Engineer Bureau at Washington, Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, Gen. Pleasanton, and officers of the army; Father P. J. De Smet, the celebrated Indian Missionary, and officers of the Navy, Surgeons, Hospital Stewards, Commanders of nearly every Steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Army Chaplains, and others too numerous to mention. I have seen the highest encomiums of the press, most of which are published in our almanac, which we shall send to any one requesting it, praising its valuable medicinal qualities. Sold by Druggists. Nothing else needs such recommendations. J. & C. Maguire, Sole Proprietors, St. Louis. Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere, and by RAYMOND & CO., Louisville. au14 Wed&Sat&swf

Office Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.,

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3, 1867.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Louisville on Monday, the ?? day of October next. s? d?w W. BANNEY, Sec'y.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A Store, with dwelling above, on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, now occupied by J. Freeman. Also, rooms on the second and third floors of the building at the corner of Fourth and Green.
Apply to B. C. McDOWELL,
se? At Smith & McDowell's, cor. 4th & Green.

FOR RENT—The office on the East corner of Main and Bullitt streets, now occupied by the Falls City Tobacco Bank. This office is constructed as to be thoroughly dry as admiralty lighted and ventilated and is one of the most delightful in the city. The desks, counters, and large fire and burglar proof vault go with the place. It would be a fine stand for any mercantile business. Apply to B. C. PINDELL, Cashier Falls City Tobacco Bank. au? d1f

FOR RENT—A two-story brick house on the west side of Eighth st., bet. Walnut and Grayson. Has 4 rooms, large yard, &c. This is a very desirable residence. Also, a two-story brick house on the west side of Floyd st., bet. Market and Main. Has ten rooms—well adapted for a boarding house. Apply to J. H. T[illegible], United States Hotel. au d1f

FOR RENT.—Store House, No. 16 Second street, now occupied by Jacob Laval & son. Apply at the store or to P. Pfeiffer. [illegible] d1f

DRY GOODS.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

No. 1?5 West Main street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WE have now in store a large and desirable stock of

Dry Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Knit Goods, &c.

To which we are daily receiving additions from the East of all new styles as they appear.

Our having one of the firm residing in New York permanently gives us the knowledge of which are new styles, and merchants purchasing from us may rest assured that what they get will be of the latest and most desirable goods and at the lowest market rates. Cash and prompt buyers will find it greatly to their interest to give us a call before making their purchases. s1 d?m

FALL TRADE, 1867.

Verhoeff, McCampbell, & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Anderson, McCampbell, & Co.,

WE are in receipt of a large and well assorted stock of

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Prints;
Bleached & Brown Domestics;
White & Fancy Dress Goods;
Cloths;
Cassimeres;
Jeans;
Satinets;
Tweeds;
Linseys;
Flannels;
Blankets;
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Which we offer to the Country and City Trade, and offer special inducements to cash buyers

VERHOEFF McCAMPBELL & CO.
au? d?f 1?? Main street.

CHANCES OF FIRMS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Fitch, Maury, & Lindsey has been dissolved by mutual consent, to date from September 1st, Mr Frank W. Maury retiring. All accounts will be settled by the new firm.
HENRY D. FITCH,
FRANK W. MAURY,
THOS. N. LINDSEY, Jr.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, having bought out the interest of Mr Frank W. Maury in the firm of Fitch, Maury & Lindsey, have formed a partnership, under the name and style of Fitch, Lindsey, & Renner, and will continue the business at the old stand, ?? Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel.
HENRY D. FITCH,
THOS. N. LINDSEY, Jr.,
s? d? F. OSCAR RENNER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of Stephens & Herms, Wholesale Boot and Shoe business, 1?? Main street, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr C. F. Stephens retiring from the business. Either of the partners will sign in settlement of the accounts.
CHAS. F. STEPHENS,
Sept. 9, 1867. AUGUST G. HERMS.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, having this day purchased the interest of Mr Chas. F. Stephens, have formed a copartnership under the style of Herms, Quast, & Schulten, and will continue the Wholesale Boot and Shoe business at the old stand, 1?? Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.
AUG. G. HERMS,
J. H. QUAST,
Sept. ?, 1867—3tm ?? J. SCHULTEN.

HERMS, QUAST, & SCHULTEN,

Wholesale Dealers in and Manufacturers of

Boots, Shoes, and Brogans,

No. 190 Main street,

South side, between Fifth and Sixth streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

s? d?f

Dissolution.

THE firm of HULL, CHAMBERLIN, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, T. W. CHAMBERLIN retiring. All debts due and against the firm (connected with the business) will be settled by GEORGE W. HULL and JACOB HULL, who will continue the Real Estate and Employment Business at No. ?? Second street. se? d6

Copartnership.

THE undersigned has associated with him in the Book and Stationery Trade Dr. W. F. MILLER, late of Oldham county, Ky., and will continue business at the old stand, No. 84 Fourth street, between Main and Market, under the style of CRUMP & MILLER, the copartnership dating from 20th June, 1867.
s? d? F. A. CRUMP & CO.

BOOK STORE.

F. A. CRUMP. DR. W. F. MILLER.

CRUMP & MILLER, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Binders, Wholesale and Retail. Dealers in School, Miscellaneous, Theological, and Medical Books, Blank Books, and Stationery, No. 84 Fourth street, between Main and Market. Orders from country merchants and colleges filled with promptness on as low terms as any house in the West. s? d1m

ROBERT RIGGS,

PLUMBER,

Gas and Steam Fitter,

No 76 Green, above Third st.,

Keeps on hand a large supply of

Gas Fixtures, Gas Shades, Bath Tubs, Washstands, Water Closets, Hydrants, and Cisterns and Hose Boxes, Well Pumps.

BOILERS AND SINKS.

1?? d?m

AUCTION SALES.

SALES TO-DAY.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS SHOES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, MENS AND BOYS' CAPS, FURS, HATS, &c.

ON Wednesday, 11th September, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold, without reserve, the stock of a retail Dry Goods merchant; also 1 lots of assorted Seasonable Goods, &c.

ON Thursday, 12th September, at 9 o'clock A. M., without reserve, will be sold

1 lots of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods;
1 lots of half-worn Clothing;
Just received and now in store.
Also 10 lots Hats, Notions, &c.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Two Days' Fall Cash Sale.

ON Wednesday Morning, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock,

1 cases and cartoons of Men's and Boys' Calf, Kip, and Buff Boots; Extra Brogans, Brogans, and Ties.

With a large and splendid line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fall Wear;

Comprising the largest and best-assorted stock we have ever sold at auction.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR FURNITURE, FINE SOFAS, LIBS, EASY CUSHIONED CHAIRS, ELIZABETH CHAIRS, MAHOGANY LOO TABLES, NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARPETS, AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. A LARGE LOT OF CASTING BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday Morning, Sept. 11, at 9 o'clock, at my Auction Rooms, on the east side of Third street, between Main and Market, I will sell as above.

Terms cash. J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

Main and S Fifth street.

BRICK COTTAGE ON CHESTNUT STREET AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday Afternoon, Sept. 11, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, the two-story brick cottage, fronting [illegible] on the north side of Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets. The lot contains [illegible] feet back to [illegible] alley.

Terms made. S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

S and S Fifth street.

ONE FAMILY ROCKAWAY, ONE NEW BUGGY HEADS, ONE GREEN BRETT PARLOR SET, TWO SEWING MACHINES, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, CARPETING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

ALSO, ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO AND ONE BRETTIN TOP BUGGY.

AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday Morning, Sept. 12, at 9 o'clock at our Auction Room, on the east side of Third street, between Main and Market, I will sell as above.

The Buggies will be ordered in large lots to suit dealers.

Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. U. SHAFFER.

COTTAGE AND LOT ON MAD SON STREET BET NINETEENTH AND MONTGOMERY AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock, at the [illegible] side of Madison street, between [illegible] and Montgomery, I will sell Lot [illegible] feet front by [illegible] feet deep, with a two-story brick cottage of two rooms and hall.

Terms easy. Title positive.

J. U. SHAFFER, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,

S and S Fifth street.

POSTPONED SALE.

Attention, Gardeners and Farmers!

Splendid Jefferson County Farm

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday Morning, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, that very desirable farm, containing one hundred and [illegible] acres, situated on the Kentucky River, [illegible] miles from Louisville, on the Westport road, and [illegible] miles from Westport. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and has on it a good two-story brick dwelling of seven rooms and hall, with all necessary out-buildings. The yard is well set in fine shade trees.

Terms liberal. S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Government Property.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 7, 1867.

THE following-named articles of Quartermaster's stores will be sold at public auction at the Ward street Government Warehouse, Jeffersonville, Indiana, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

20 Army Wagons Transformed for Wagons;
6 Ambulances;
1 Water Cart;
1 Jacket wagon;
1 Screw Wheel Mule Harness;
1 Team Saddle;
Terms—Cash in U. S. currency.
Sale to continue from day to day until 4 P. M.
By order of Maj. Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS.
H. C. HASKELL, Brevet Lieut. Col. and Depot Q. M.

sept11 EVENING NEWS copy.

Large Sale of Public Property.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 7, 1867.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses hereinafter named, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1867, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

175 lot Woolen Blankets;
1 lot Uniform Coats;
1 lot Uniform Coats, Regular;
8,467 Uniform Jackets;
11,274 Uniform Jackets, Regular;
2,000 Knit Jackets;
2,000 Sack Coats;
20,732 Gray Cloth Trowsers;
17,300 Great Coats, Mounted;
1,251 Knapsacks.

Also a quantity of various other articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Samples can be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms cash in currency funds.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

G. A. HULL, Capt. & M. S. K. U. S. Army.

sept10 dtd

J. & P. COATES'
BEST SIX-CORD CABLED THREAD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK.

No. 105 Duane Street.

sept11 dim

PIANOS!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS.

THE best Pianos in the Market will be sold at greatly reduced prices for Cash by

LOUIS TRIPP,
Nos. 97 and 99 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

An Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application. jan15 dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

GEO. F. FULLER.....Proprietor and Manager.
D. A. SARZEDAS.....Stage Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, 1867, for the tenth time in this city, the GRAND, LEGENDARY, SPECTACULAR DRAMA, by Chas. M. Barras, Esq., of the

BLACK CROOK,

Which will be presented with magnificent scenery, machinery, and a full complement of

PRINCIPAL ARTISTES, CHORUS, BALLET, AND SUPERNUMERARIES.

Dress Circle and Parquette, Family Circle, 25 cts. Colored Boxes 50 cts.

No extra charge for reserved seats.

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE every Saturday afternoon.

Dancing and Calisthenics.

MR. WASTELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Louisville that his Academy for Dancing and Calisthenics will OPEN on FRIDAY and SATURDAY at MASONIC TEMPLE.

TERMS $12 per quarter payable in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX

OR

UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL

UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

[illegible] Neuralgia, Facial Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Hysteria, Spasms, Convulsions, and all Nervous Diseases, are completely and permanently cured by the following use of a few weeks at most. It contains no mercury or other poisonous drugs, and may be used with perfect safety. It is composed entirely of vegetable substances, which, when taken in accordance with the directions, will effect the most obstinate cases in a short time and in a pleasant manner. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two three-cent stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

A Physiological View of Marriage—The Cheapest Book Ever Published, containing nearly 300 Pages and in the Finest and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, Its Deplorable Consequence upon the Mind and Body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent by mail on receipt of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. may1 d&w

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous—the only Perfect Dye. No disappointment—no ridiculous tints—but true to nature. Genuine signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. ja7 dly

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A light SORREL MULE, about fifteen hands high, about seven years old. Any one returning the same to Chas. Obst, on Gray street, between Preston and Jackson, will be handsomely rewarded. sept11 d3t

MISS SOUTHGATE'S SCHOOL for little girls and boys will reopen on Monday, September 9, at No. 24 Fifth street, between Walnut and Green. Classical, English, and Instrumental Music and French taught with an extra charge. All additions received in the Primary Class. sept6 d1w

B. B. Huntoon's School for Boys

WILL reopen SEPTEMBER 24, at No. 57 Fourth street.

TERMS—For [illegible] of forty weeks [illegible] payable quarterly in advance. sept6 d1m

NEW CHINA STORE.

No. 96 South side Market street,

Between Third and Fourth streets.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. DOLFINGER & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

China, Glass, and Queensware,

Table Cutlery, Britannia and Silverware, &c.

Having received a new and large assortment of the above, selected with great care for the market, are prepared to offer them at the lowest prices. We invite the attention of the trade to our stock, which is complete in every department. An examination of our stock is solicited. sept6 dtf

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE

Shell Oysters,
Young Grouse,
Woodcock,
Young Mallard,
Blue Wing, Teal,
and Woodducks.

All the delicacies of the land and [illegible] received from C. A. M. [illegible] JOHN CAWEIN & CO., sept2 dtf Third street, bet. Market and Main.

THOS. J. MERRITT,

DEALER IN

Photographic Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

All warranted to be of the best quality. Photographers in the Southern and Western States will find it to their advantage to call with everything in their line at the lowest prices. Dealers will be supplied upon request, containing complete lists of all sizes of

Mattings, Preservers, Manilla Cases, Salon Goods, Plates, Glasses, Card Board, Porcelain Dishes, Baths and Trays, Glass Baths, Rubber Dishes, Glass Dishes, Rubber Plates, Rubber Papers, Rubber Dippers, Photograph Frames, Printing Apparatus, &c.

Photographic Chemicals.

Acid Nitric, Acid Muriatic, Acid Acetic, Acid Pyrogallic, Acid Gallic, Acid Citric, Acid Oxalic, Acid Tartaric, Ammonia Muriate, Ammonia Carbonate, Ammonia Nitrate, Ammonia Chloride, Gum Arabic, Iodine, Iodide Ammonium, Iodide Potassium, Iodide Sodium, Iodide Zinc, Iodine Resublimed, Lead Iodide, Lead Nitrate, Lead Acetate, Lead Carbonate, Lead Oxide, Lead Sugar, Lead Nitrate, Silver Nitrate, Silver Fused, Silver Crystals, Soda Hyposulphite, Soda Bicarbonate, Soda Carbonate, Soda Chloride, Soda Iodide, Soda Nitrate, Soda Phosphate, Soda Tungstate, Soda Tartrate, Soda Acetate, Soda Citrate, Soda Sulphite, Soda Hyposulphite, Strontia Nitrate, Strontia Iodide, Strontia Chloride, Strontia Bromide, Uranium Nitrate, Uranium Chloride, Zinc Sulphate, Zinc Chloride, Zinc Iodide, Zinc Bromide, Zinc Oxide, Zinc Nitrate, Zinc Acetate, Zinc Carbonate, Zinc Sulphite, Zinc Hyposulphite, Zinc Tartrate, Zinc Citrate, Zinc Phosphate, Zinc Tungstate, &c. &c.

Photographic Instruments,

All sizes, American and German brands.

THOS. J. MERRITT,

Dealer in every size of Gold, Rosewood and Fancy Frames and Window Shades,

702 Illustrated Catalogue Book, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

WILSON, CALLAWAY, & CO.,

Bankers AND Commission Merchants,

44 Broad street, New York.

CASH ADVANCES made on shipments of COTTON, TOBACCO and other Produce.

SNYDER & SANDERS, Louisville, Ky.

sept6 d1w Main st., bet. Third and Fourth.

PROCLAMATION.

ALL persons having dogs running at large are requested to confine or muzzle the same from May 15, 1867, until September 15, 1867, or the City ordinance will be enforced in regard to dogs running at large.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor

may4 d

To Violin Players.

I HAVE a fine, soft-toned, old violin, which I would like to sell. Price $25.

JAMES W. ANDERSON, dtf Journal Office.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

MEXICO.

UNITED STATES MINISTER AT THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Despatches from Juarez to the United States.

SANTA ANNA STILL ALIVE.

HAVANA, Sept 8 via Cuba Cable.

Mr. Otterburg presented his credentials to President Juarez as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States on the 29th ult.

Mr. Plumb, who had just arrived by the steamer Liberty, from New Orleans, will take passage in a British steamer for Vera Cruz on the 22d inst.

Senor Mazarron had arrived per steamer Mercy, charged with dispatches from Juarez for Washington.

General arrests by order of Juarez continue to keep Maximus at boiling heat. They being unconstitutional, and the executive not being empowered to so act, unless Congress approves. The Governor and military commandant of San Luis is accused of intriguing, circulars October 6th, and articles 21 and 22 of the General Constitution.

M. Ashtorez has been named as Chief Official in Foreign Relations.

A convoy with $500,000 from Mexico arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st ult.

The intercession of Mr. Otterberg, Portillo, and five other Generals, and a host of influential persons in behalf of O Herron were made in vain.

M. Magnus, Prussian Minister at Mexico, is in seclusion at San Luis. He is supposed to be insane, and is heedless of orders from Prussia to leave the country.

Admiral Tegethoff arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., and was to leave for the capital next day.

Minister Otterberg telegraphed to Washington, after receiving his appointment, that his determination to leave in September was irrevocable.

Santa Anna continues a prisoner in San Juan de Ulloa. It is believed he would not be shot.

Not a word is said about Maximus.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extension of the Panama Railroad Franchise.

REVOLUTION IN GUATAMALA SUPPRESSED.

ILLNESS OF MINISTER ROUSSEAU at HONDURAS

Alarming Difficulties with Brazil.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

Panama correspondence says the Colombian Congress has extended the Panama Railroad Company franchise for 99 years, for the consideration of one million dollars cash in gold, and annual payments of one-fourth million dollars from date.

Francisco Cruz had attempted a revolution in Guatamela, but was speedily suppressed, captured, and immediately shot.

No new cases of cholera were reported in Nicaragua, and it was rapidly subsiding.

Mr. Richard H. Ronsseau, United States Minister to Honduras, was dangerously ill.

Callao, Peru, correspondence says the difficulty with Brazil threatens to assume alarming proportions. The army of Bolivia, with whom Peru is also at odds, was encamped near Lopez, the President, Melgueno, being personally in command.

Gen. Sheridan's Reception at St. Louis.

The Welcoming Speech by Carl Schurz.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.

The following paragraphs are extracted from Gen. Schurz's speech of welcome to Gen. Sheridan last night.

But in you, sir, the people see more than merely a man who can wield a sword, ride down hostile battalions, and handle an army on the rough edges of battle. In you the people honor the glorious models of the American soldier. [Cheers. The soldier, who is no mere unthinking machine in the hands of a superior will, but who knows what he is fighting for, and whose brave soul will never rest until the victory of his arms has received its true value in the assured triumph of a great cause. [Great applause.] In him they honor the man whose eagle eye, not only never failed to seize the decisive moment on the field of battle, but seized with equal certainty the decisive points of the great problem of our days, not only as the soldier of Winchester and the Valley of Shenandoah Valley, and the Five Forks, but as the hero of the Fifth Military District.

Gen. Sheridan, we welcome you as a patriot as an honest man. Sir, you have achieved a triumph not inferior to your exploits as a soldier. You have not only shown to the enemies of the country the invincibility of your arms, but the very men who hate you have been forced to respect and esteem you in spite of themselves. Even now voices are coming up from the South, voices of men who author the authority you exercised; voices which say we detest the laws which placed him over us, but Sheridan is a man. Dark as the horizon may appear, the day is not far distant when the struggles we are now passing through will lie behind us in the records of history.

The day when the whole American nation, North and South, shall willingly recognize the beneficent results of this great revolution, and again be united hand and heart, when the republic will show a blood shed over these civil and political rights of all her citizens, whatever their birth place, creed, or complexion, and when the people of these States, the people in the broadest sense of the word, will again go on growing and prospering in the legal exercise of local self government—yes, it will come, in spite of the rebels who have lost their fight, but did not lose their career, in spite of the insidious intrigues which seek to delay it. It will come then, and, General, you will gather your proudest laurels of triumph.

The people of Louisiana and Texas will say, it cannot be the day which gives us the secure reign of hearty loyalty and impartial justice, and it cannot be Sheridan, who so rarely broke the ground; and the people shall the States will joyfully repeat what they already say—as the gleam of Sheridan's steel showed us the road to victory, so the gleam of Sheridan's mind showed us the road to peace. As the champion of justice, through justice, as the representative of the popular thought, General Sheridan, we welcome you.

Frightful Accident at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.

A wagon containing eight persons was upset on Mill Creek bridge yesterday, and fell a distance of forty feet. Two persons were killed and the others injured.

The anniversary of the United Order of Red Men was celebrated here yesterday by a grand procession and other ceremonies. Delegations were present from a number of cities.

The dwelling house of Caldwell Grove, at Clifton, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $15,000, insurance $10,000.

Quarantine at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10.

Weather cloudy and very cool. Thermometer 68.

The Board of Health have reconsidered their action in regard to quarantine, and it will be established below the city to-morrow. No boats from below will be allowed to pass until examined by the Health Officer.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10.

A telegram from Farmville to-night reports that a fight occurred this morning between some soldiers of the 21st United States troops and some negroes. The soldiers had beaten a colored man for refusing to sell them liquor last night, and this morning were about to beat another, when the negroes rallied and a fight ensued. The citizens closed their stores, and a company of soldiers was sent in from the camp who restored order. One soldier was stabbed and about a dozen soldiers and negroes were badly beaten.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.

There were 12 deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Pressure for the Removal of Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

The pressure upon the President for Cabinet changes is still great, but strongest against Seward. Gen. Steedman assured the President that he is not a candidate for the War Office, and urged the President not to remove Secretary McCulloch. The President informed Gens. Steedman and Gordon Granger that he would make no change in the head of the Freedmen's Bureau at present, but when he did he would assign Gen. Granger to that department. In the meantime Granger will join his regiment at Memphis.

The steamer Iroquois arrived at Aderangast on the 12th. She touched at St. Augustin Bay Madagascar, where King Wiley was entertained aboard. At Shanno Comoro islands Commander English exchanged visits with the Sultan, who appeared well disposed toward our flag. The Sultan informed Commander English that an indirect slave trade is and has been for some years back been carried on by the French. Their manner of proceeding is to purchase slaves on the African coast, by means of agents, who ship them to Arabia, some to Muscat, one of the Comoros, others they are known under pretension of being apprenticed to the native of Magotta, another of the group, to the island of Bourbon, a French colony.

Captain English says he was likewise informed that some of our merchantmen touching at Johanna have, at different times, carried off, without permission, subjects of the Sultan, who complained to me, and requested me to guard against such occurrences in future. I left behind me a circular addressed to masters of merchantmen forbidding this. I expect to leave in a few days for Muscat, whence I go to Bombay.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Pensacola announcing continued ravages of the yellow fever. The epidemic has broken out on board the United States steamer Lampoc, at Key West.

Receipts of customs from the 26th to the 31st of August, $2,365,761.

The following dispatch has been received by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

OMAHA, Sept. 9.—A messenger arrived at North Platte on the 7th inst. from Spotted Tail's camp with information that the interpreter Vodi Randall, who accompanied the friendly Indians, would be at the North Platte on the 15th of the month with six white captives, three women and three children; and that the Cheyennes and Sioux were willing to make peace, and want the Commissioners to wait for them at North Platte. This looks well.

H. B. DENMAN,
Supt Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

New regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, concerning bonded warehouses, transportation and exportation of goods in bonds, allowance for leakage, and accounts of bonded goods, were issued to-day. All existing warehouses must be re-established, otherwise they will be discontinued.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.

The Captain-General is dissolving the volunteer cavalry of Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, Villa Dora, Sante Spirito, Trinidad, and Remedios. This is a significant fact.

Cienfuegos, it is reported, resists the collection of the new tax, and it is rumored that a points intimation had been given that it would be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

Estornin Martinez, a cigar-twister, and the editor of the Havana Artisans Sunday Aurora are reported to be in close confinement. The number of cigar-twisters is estimated at 11,000. A few have been imprisoned, and many are fleeing, to the United States.

Senor Tara, the Administration Director, has been suddenly taken ill and his sickness is undefined by his physicians.

The supposed scheme for demonstrating in Mexico is a swindle.

The Spanish squadron under Mendez arrived at Rio on the 25th. It had sustained serious damage, but after repairing proceeded to the river Plata.

Vomito is moderating in Havana.

The strike among the cigar makers continues. About 200 journeymen have been thrown into prison, where they are properly cared for by the authorities. It is said many of the manufacturers are inclined to yield and take the men back at former wages.

A gang of highwaymen are committing robberies in Havana.

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A special to the World from Maine expresses the belief that Chamberlain's majority will not exceed five to eight thousand, that the State Senate stands seven Democrats and twenty-four Republicans, and that the Democrats can effect a majority in the house.

FENIANS IN COUNCIL

WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO.

THE TWO WINGS HARMONIOUS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10.

The Cleveland Herald this evening contains an extended account of the proceedings of the Fenian Congress, which closed its work session last night. The Congress sat with closed doors, and every part of the building was guarded by armed soldiers, and the members were sworn not to divulge its proceedings even to circles, except the permission was given, but the Herald contrived to get all of the most important facts that were omitted from the published report.

The proceedings throughout were stormy, and several times there was danger of the Congress breaking up in a general row. Considerable feeling was manifested at the proposition to swear the members to secrecy, but after hearing instances of previous violations of faith, it was determined to bind every member by a stringent oath to secrecy.

The question whether women should be admitted to the circles was answered in the negative, because of their inability to keep a secret.

A message from President Roberts, occupying several columns, was given to the public, but a supplementary message, containing an account of his mission to the city of Magotta, another of the group, to the island of Bourbon, a French colony.

Captain English says he was likewise informed that some of our merchantmen touching at Johanna have, at different times, carried off, without permission, subjects of the Sultan, who complained to me, and requested me to guard against such occurrences in future. I left behind me a circular addressed to masters of merchantmen forbidding this. I expect to leave in a few days for Muscat, whence I go to Bombay.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Pensacola announcing continued ravages of the yellow fever. The epidemic has broken out on board the United States steamer Lampoc, at Key West.

Receipts of customs from the 26th to the 31st of August, $2,365,761.

The following dispatch has been received by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

OMAHA, Sept. 9.—A messenger arrived at North Platte on the 7th inst. from Spotted Tail's camp with information that the interpreter Vodi Randall, who accompanied the friendly Indians, would be at the North Platte on the 15th of the month with six white captives, three women and three children; and that the Cheyennes and Sioux were willing to make peace, and want the Commissioners to wait for them at North Platte. This looks well.

H. B. DENMAN,
Supt Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

New regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, concerning bonded warehouses, transportation and exportation of goods in bonds, allowance for leakage, and accounts of bonded goods, were issued to-day. All existing warehouses must be re-established, otherwise they will be discontinued.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.

The Captain-General is dissolving the volunteer cavalry of Santiago de Cuba, Puerto Principe, Villa Dora, Sante Spirito, Trinidad, and Remedios. This is a significant fact.

Cienfuegos, it is reported, resists the collection of the new tax, and it is rumored that a points intimation had been given that it would be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

Estornin Martinez, a cigar-twister, and the editor of the Havana Artisans Sunday Aurora are reported to be in close confinement. The number of cigar-twisters is estimated at 11,000. A few have been imprisoned, and many are fleeing, to the United States.

Senor Tara, the Administration Director, has been suddenly taken ill and his sickness is undefined by his physicians.

The supposed scheme for demonstrating in Mexico is a swindle.

The Spanish squadron under Mendez arrived at Rio on the 25th. It had sustained serious damage, but after repairing proceeded to the river Plata.

Vomito is moderating in Havana.

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SENATOR WADE'S SPEECH.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 10.

Senator Wade spoke here to-day, according to appointment. A large meeting listened to him. He began by saying that, in his judgment, no more important crisis in the history of our government had ever existed than the present. Though the conflict of arms had ceased, there must be no relaxation. The powers which opposed the government during the war still exist, their purposes are unchanged, and their determination unaltered. He said that when the special session of Congress closed many believed that at last the President of the United States would abandon the course he had so long pursued, accept the policy of Congress, which was approved by a large majority of the people, and execute the laws passed by that body.

I was not of that number, for I had no confidence that he would administer the laws with fidelity when freed from the restraints which were necessarily imposed upon him during the session of Congress. Surely enough, he has fallen back into the same devious course, and at last we have it from his special organ that he is on the war path. By his proclamations you know that he still asserts his determination to pursue a policy in opposition to that of Congress, and we have hints from all sides that he will carry out that policy personally if he can, if not, by forces.

Doubtless many of you think that the undertaking is so rash that no man in his senses would attempt it. And so when Sumter was fired upon some thought that actual war was not intended.

The speaker assured the people that as great a peril exists to day as when armed rebels struck at the life of the republic, and ardently appealed to those who saved the nation by their valor then to rally to its salvation now. No one could say he had been an alarmist during the war. He had never doubted our ultimate success. The machinations of the present enemies of the republic do not arrest attention, as did the clamors of war, and are so much the more dangerous for that reason.

He referred to the fact that the rebel leaders show no signs of repentance, but are ready to try again when an opportunity offers. He spoke of the Congressional Committee which investigated the temper and disposition of the South, and concluded that the rebellion is as rife as at any time during the war. He said in reference to that state of feeling: The danger lies in the fact that standing back of those who got up and carried on the rebellion was a large organized party in the North, whose sympathies were with them, and who gave them all the aid and comfort in their power. I will even say that were it not for the sympathy of the Democratic party there would never have been a rebellion.

I knew this better than you, who were at home, for day after day I was in close council with Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, Hunter, Crittenden, and others of minor note. In that room, where there were none to take notes for publication, all talked familiarly together, and the plans and purposes of the South were openly avowed. We told them that would bring on a war, but they said, "No! you cannot coerce a State," and insisted upon the right of States to secede. "If war comes," said Davis, "the blow will fall upon you and not upon us. The North and not the South will be devastated. If it comes to that, the city of New York has agreed to go with us."

I have no doubt they had an understanding to that effect with Wood, Barlow and others, to hurl, if possible, the great metropolis into the whirlpool of secession. Davis also said that Pennsylvania and Indiana would go with them, and, to support his statement, held up defiantly the resolutions adopted on the 5th of January, 1861, by the Democratic Conventions in those States, sending greeting to the leaders of secession, and pledging 200,000 men to assist them. One resolution declared that if any attempt was made to coerce the South, the armies of the Government must march over the dead bodies of the Democracy. These he flaunted in my face, and told me even my own State would join with them.

I recollect the reply that I made to him: "The Democracy of the North, like the devil, will lead you into the scrape and then leave you there." [Great laughter.] "When it comes to the clash of arms not one of them will dare raise his arms in the cause of rebellion."

Again I say that but for the aid and comfort afforded the Southern leaders by the Democracy of the North there would have been no war. I charge upon this great organized party the responsibility of three hundred thousand of the flower of our youth lying in their graves.

By the Democratic party he meant those who kept up the party during the war, and through it opposed the Government. Those who in Ohio put up a convicted traitor for Governor, and exerted themselves to elect him. Where was Judge Thurman when Mr. Vallandigham was a candidate for Governor? He was acting in concert with the great banished, who was working out his sentence in a foreign land.

Mr. Thurman could not plead ignorance in this matter. It was known to all that Mr. Vallandigham had been tried by a military tribunal, under the guidance of one of the most upright men in the service, who, if all reports are true, had he been allowed to have his own way, would have disposed of the case in a manner which would have prevented Mr. Vallandigham from making treasonable speeches over the country. Now, Mr. Thurman is a gentleman in social relations, but as fit to be trusted with government affairs as Judas Iscariot with religion. The Democracy would gladly let bygones be bygones, but it cannot be done.

Here the speaker sketches the history of the rebellion and the events leading to it, and then says: Where were your Democrats when the war broke out? Its thunders awoke the Republican party and some of the patriotic Democrats, but the remainder declared it unconstitutional to coerce a State, and think so yet. They folded their arms, and were willing to permit an invasion of the North and the ultimate destruction of the Government by rebels.

They denounced every measure enacted for the safety of the country unconstitutional. They did all in their power to depreciate its currency, the very sinew by which the army was equipped, clothed, paid, and fed, by pronouncing it rags, unconstitutional by act aloat in the country. When asked to bring forth constitutional measures themselves for the suppression of the rebellion, they were dumb! Yea, more dumb than Balaam's ass. They could not and did not do anything but cavil about the measures enacted by the Union party.

It was inconsistent for Democrats to complain about extent of the war, which they had prolonged in extending sympathy to rebels, by their efforts to depreciate the currency and discourage enlistments, and by sending men to Canada. They swore the debt never would be paid, and now they are afraid it will be paid.

On the question of negro suffrage, he said it was of no practical importance, but the principle involved was significant. Who is mean enough, but a Democrat, to deprive a colored man of suffrage, when he bears his share of everything?

He closed by appealing to those from the country to organize in their townships, so that every available man could be brought to the polls. Whatever is the most

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
LOUISVILLE JOURNAL CO.
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,
Green street, between Third and Fourth.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }
JOHN L. KIRBY, Chief Clerk.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE.
Daily per year $12 00
Daily for 6 months 6 00
Daily for 3 months 3 25
Daily for 1 month 1 25
Weekly Subscriptions.—One copy for twelve months $2 50; twenty copies, with a copy to the getter up of the club, $40. Additions may be made to the club at club rates at any time.

DELIVERED IN THE CITY:
Per week 25
Per quarter $3 25
Weekly 1 month 1 00
Weekly 6 months 1 50
Weekly 12 months 2 50

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MAILS.	CLOSES.	ARRIVES.
1st Eastern	3 M.	2 P. M.
2d Eastern	10 P. M.	3 A. M.
1st St. Louis, Mo	12 M.	10 P. M.
2d St. Louis, Mo	12 P. M.	6 P. M.
1st Indianapolis & Chicago	12 M.	6 P. M.
2d Indianapolis & Chicago	12 P. M.	1 A. M.
1st Nashville & Southern Ky.	12 P. M.	1 P. M.
2d Nashville and Southern Mails	2 P. M.	12 P. M.
1st Lex. and Frankfort	12 P. M.	1 A. M.
2d Lex. and Frankfort	3 M.	2 P. M.
Lou. and Bardstown R. R.	2 P. M.	9 A. M.
Lou. and Cin. Mail Boat	9 A. M.	5 A. M.
Lou. and Cin. Mail Boat	1 P. M.	9 P. M.

LEAVES TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

Shawneetown	12 P. M.	6 A. M.

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Taylorville and Bloomfield	8 P. M.	4 P. M.

LEAVES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

Shelbyville	12 P. M.	6 P. M.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Leave Louisville	1:00 A. M.	
Arrive at Nashville	5:00 A. M.	11:55 P. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	1:00 P. M.	6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	8:30 P. M.	10:45 A. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	8:30 P. M.	11:40 A. M.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Lexington	6:00 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	4:15 P. M.	

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Morning Express	6:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Evening Express	2:00 P. M.	11:50 P. M.
St. Louis Express	6:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.
Night Express	8:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.

Regular Packets.

	Departures.
Cincinnati	9:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.; Sundays 2:00 P. M.
All places on the river, to Henderson	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1867.

PASSION.

BY HAROLD HENGE.

Gay arguments parade,
From groaning gangways and cavernous hold
Deaf cranes and carts thunder hard by the side,
Or send hooks of over and of gold;
The grains of wheat outnumber grains of sand,
Large cereal sea with widely strand.

The bosom of my love,
The pressure of her purple grain on mine,
Were wealth more weighty than their seals could bind.
More vast and gangless than contains the brine
Than all the epochs of old barbaric hordes,
Than commerce gains or battle's shining swords.

My Queen of Sheba waits,
A tawny Negress, supple, weak and small,
Her scanty robe flash through her brazen gates,
As we with passion's ardor meet at last,
Her anklets clash like cymbals through the dance.

[N. Y. Gazette.]

AFTER DINNER GOSSIP.

AT A. T. STEWART'S NEW HOUSE.

Four years ago this summer, Mr. Stewart demolished the famous Townshend mansion and laid the foundations of the present magnificent structure. The edifice in reality built of brick, with all the exterior faced with marble. It will be as nearly fire-proof as human ingenuity can make it, as but little wood or other combustible material will be used in its construction. The building is three full stories in high, with a fourth gained by the French roof, and fronts upon Thirty-fourth street. The entrance will be through a very fine marble portico, which extends two stories in its height. There are two pillars on each side of the door, and at the next story two more above these. There are two of these porticos, one upon Fifth avenue and the other upon Thirty-fourth street. Like all the exterior of the buildings, they are of elaborate workmanship and finish. The capitals of these columns are Corinthian, but the shafts are entirely destitute of fluting. Nearly all the ornamental work upon the exterior of the building is now boxed in from the public eyes, as it has been for two or more years past. The French roof is slated, and at the junction of it and the main roof all around the building extends a cast iron fence-work painted in imitation of marble. The effect of the white marble window frames, as seen piercing through the slated roof, is very pleasing.

Starting with the basement, which is but little below the street level, we find it very high and ample, containing ten rooms, a large number of closets, and a very wide hallway corresponding precisely to the grand hall on the floor above, beneath which it extends the cellar. The main door is divided off into six rooms. The main hall extends from the entrance across the building to the stairway, while at right angles with this through the center of the building another hall, equally broad, leads to the main parlor, which is exceedingly spacious and lofty, occupying, as it does, the entire end of the building toward Fifth avenue. This beautiful room is lighted by five large windows, three of which, upon the side, look out upon the avenue, one to the north and one to the south give a view up and down the avenue respectively. The hight of all the rooms upon this floor is eighteen feet and six inches, which is also the distance between floor and ceiling of the second and third stories. Upon these two floors the number of rooms is eight, and in each the room toward Fifth avenue is precisely similar to the parlor.

Above the third story is a very low story called the *entresol*, which occupies the space taken by the cornices and ornamental work on the outside of the building. This is about six feet in hight, containing eight rooms, which are perfectly dark, and are to be used as store-rooms. Above this is the fourth story proper, as given by the French roof, and this floor is cut up into nine rooms, of various sizes, for servants' and, as the distance from floor to ceiling is here 9 1-2 feet, some of these rooms may be destined for a somewhat more honorable usage. Above this floor is the attic proper, which is about six feet in hight, and is divided off into six rooms. In the center room, to the west, are two immense iron tanks, whose capacity we were unable to learn, which will insure a plentiful supply of Croton over the entire building at all times.

The roof is of corrugated iron, which form at once gives lightness, strength and durability. This roofing is upheld by iron rafters, which are secured to cast iron beams, which, in turn, rest upon the masonry of the walls. In fact, iron is used throughout the building wherever possible. The roof, rafters, floor beams, lathing, piping of every description, and stairs are all of this metal. As is usual with fire-proof buildings, the floors are constructed of brick arches resting upon iron floor beams, and the wooden, marble, or tile flooring will be laid over this.

The main staircase of iron, built around an oval well extending from the ground floor to the attic, is on the side of the building opposite the Thirty fourth street door. It is lighted by a magnificent skylight.

To the north of the main building is the painting gallery. This is lofty and spacious. There is one window at the end toward the avenue, but the room is to be lighted by day and by night from above. A beautiful skylight surmounts the whole, and is about two feet higher than the roof proper. At the level of the roof itself there are nine transverse iron beams. From each of these, as well as from the ends of the raised portion, jut out twenty-three gas burners, and along each side are one hundred burners besides. These four hundred and fifty burners can be lighted instantly by electricity, as is the case with all the gas fixtures in the main building.

This magnificent establishment is rapidly approaching completion, and, as it stands quite isolated from other buildings, the *lout ensemble* is quite imposing.

PRODUCT OF ONE COW.—Mr. S. King, North Monmouth, Me., has a cow from which he made the last season, 212 pounds of butter, 293 pounds of cheese, raised one calf, and sold $10 worth of milk. As this was his only cow, of course what milk the family used was also taken from her.—*N. E. Farmer.*

GENERAL NEWS.

Arizona papers report some outrages in that Territory by the Apache Indians.

There are more idle young men in Cleveland now than ever before. Not one in twenty has a trade.

Letters from Southern Colorado represent the harvest as a very full one, notwithstanding the ravages by grasshoppers.

An extensive woolen factory has been erected near Fort Union, for manufacturing blankets, as good as any American manufacture.

A dispatch from Denver of the 4th says the surveying party of the Kansas Union Pacific Road has received an order not to run the line between Denver and Cheyenne to Omaha, on the Union Pacific railroad.

The amount of wool imported into the United States during the past year is 55,151 pounds, valued at $7,719,563. Over three million pounds of seed lay was imported during the same period, with a value of $315,340.

The grasshoppers have destroyed the corn crops of the Pawnee and other friendly Indians in the Northwest, up the Missouri, three years in succession. They move in immense columns, extending for miles in length.

Intelligence from the Colorado mines shows a decided improvement of prospects during the past six weeks. The success of several new processes has given a new impetus to mining operations, which will largely increase shipments of gold and silver.

A chemical laboratory has been brought to light at Troy, where the essential oils are prepared for the manufacture of pure liquor. The flavoring necessary for the different varieties of liquors—whisky, brandy, gin—has been furnished by a Dr. Weidler.

Two radicals were elected Constables at Lebanon, Tenn., a few weeks ago, but neither of them has been able to give bond and security. The offices have, therefore, been declared vacant, and a new election is ordered to take place on next Saturday.

A debate concerning the vexed question of Baptism has been going on at Newton, Maryland, between Messrs. Jump, of the Methodist, and Flippo, of the Baptist Church. The papers mention as a remarkable result that at the conclusion all the Methodists were thoroughly converted to sprinkling and the Baptists to immersion.

The old town of Salem in southern New Jersey is still the home of the same old fashioned kind of Quakers as were its founders. Many of the surrounding farms are occupied by descendants of the original settlers. The dwellings and the meeting-house are quaint and old-fashioned. The ancient cemetery is shaded by one of the grandest oaks in the United States. The people "thee and "thou" each other, and always use the first name.

The Cincinnati Methodist Conference was startled, one day last week, by a joke from the Chair. The Rev. Mr. Dustin rose to speak. The President recognized him as "Brother Moody." "My name is Dustin," said the reverend on the floor. "I beg your pardon," said the President, "I am so accustomed to recognize Brother Moody, that I spoke without thought." We are not told whether Mr. Moody joined in the "loud laughter" which followed.

The county seat of Huerfano county, Colorado, is somewhat indefinite. A traveling editor writes that he asked one of the three white men who live at Badito, at which the courts are supposed to be held, if he could inform him where the county seat was. The answer was peculiarly western: "Well, I can't say. I just happens to be wherever the recorder goes to sleep—when he gets tight we say the county seat has an airthquake, and when he's sober we say its got the blues." The population of Badito amounts to twenty souls, mostly Mexicans. It has one store and a blacksmith shop. The county has six hundred votes.

Mr. John Hopkins, the Baltimore millionaire, who is emulating Mr. Peabody in benevolent donations, is worth twenty millions of dollars. He has just endowed a hospital for poor white and colored people, and also an institute to educate poor children. Mr. Hopkins is a bachelor and a Quaker. He is about Mr. Peabody's age. Other donations are expected. His present income is nearly three hundred thousand dollars per annum. He is still in active business, and a useful citizen of Baltimore.

The Long Branch News in its last issue for the season enumerates the localities of the earth represented at the Branch during the past season. The whole number of visitors was nearly forty thousand, from the following directions: New York, Tennessee, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, France, Missouri, Virginia, Connecticut, Kentucky, Mississippi, California, Michigan, Delaware, Australia, Italy, Louisiana, Switzerland, Iowa, Maryland, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Maine, Alabama, Toronto, England, Omaha, Florida, Georgia, Quebec, Vermont, and Kamschatka.

It is a curious fact, that, while within the present century women have achieved distinguished success in nearly every department of literature, no woman has ever won a name as a dramatic author—or, if you please, as an author of dramas. In the higher fields of science, history, and philosophy we have such names as Mary Somerville, Harriet Martineau, and Frances Colbie; in the upper regions of romance we have such feminine names as George Sand, Miss Evans, and Charlotte Bronte—not to speak of Miss Muhlbach and others, in philosophical speculation there is the name of Margaret Fuller, in art critism we have the names of Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. S. C. Hall, in the literature of travel Ida Pfeiffer and Miss Lott, and in grand poetry Mrs. Browning, not to mention Jane Ingelow. But of the scenes of modern dramatists, who do very successful and in some cases very admirable work we do not recall them recall the name of a single woman. Among the feminine writers whom we have mentioned, and among others whom we might mention, there are unquestionably women of great dramatic powers. But why is it that the productions of their intellect never take the dramatic form?

A Salt Lake City letter says: "Polygamy is not generally practised, but seems to be indulged in according to a man's means, as a rule, those many wealthy men in the city have but one wife. In the country, one can always tell, by the build of the house, how many wives a man has. If he has but one, his house, if one story in hight, is nearly square, should he have two, he builds an addition to one end of the original house, which is an exact counterpart of it having an outside door and windows like the first, and differing from it only in newness of build. In short, he builds such an addition each time that he takes to himself a wife, so that frequently one may see a half dozen thus growing out of each other, and presenting, with their array of front doors, a singular appearance. I think that over half of the men have but one wife, a great many have two or three; numbers have from four to six, and few have over ten.

Mr. Crawshay, the late iron-master millionaire, went into his garden one day, and pointing to a row of gooseberry trees abruptly told the gardener to take them all up and stick the branches into the earth, leaving the roots turned upward. "They don't seem to grow as they are," he remarked, "so I'll try my plan." Mr. Crawshay then turned away abruptly, whilst the gardener, without making any reply, immediately set to work. In a few hours the job was completed, and upon Mr. Crawshay returning and finding that his commands had been obeyed, he observed—"That's all right, just em back again. I only did it to try ye, you'll do. I believe I've got a sensible fellow at last.

Sad are the stories that float in upon us from the carnival life at Long Branch, Saratoga, and other of the fashionable summer resorts. Frivolities we expect. A measurable amount of dancing and gaiety is not surprising. But we do not look for such reports as those which are left to appal us by the ebbing season. We do not look to see ladies and gentlemen who are prominent in metropolitan social life engaging in downright carousals. We mean drinking and drunkenness—not one whit short or less. This has been the shame and curse of the season. It has left a blight which will sadden life through long years. It has, to our certain knowledge, taken two persons straight down to death.—*N. Y. Gazette, 6th.*

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, }
WEDNESDAY, September 11, P. M. }

The demand for money is moderately active, and capitalists receive their customers to supply choice paper at 8 per cent. Less favorable terms are required for similar paper.

Eastern exchange is selling at par buying to-day, and buying.

Gold continues to fluctuate upward, opening, at 10 o'clock, at 144, and closing at 14.

The business of to-day was rather quiet. Most of the traders seem more temporarily closed, owing to the funeral obsequies of the late comedian, Burton. The tendency reports of distant markets were favorable, with a continued advance noted for flour and grain. This steady advance causes some speculative feeling to prevail, and holders are very firm in their rates, and buying is limited, with transactions of extra A No. 1 flour at $9 25@9 50, and family at $10@10 50. We quote common to choice at 7@8 50. Sugars active, with sales of 60 hhds raw Island and New Orleans at 13@13½c; refined is held higher; hard standard 17½c, other and softer grades in proportion. Java coffee at 30@35c, in lots. Raw sugars in hhds firm at 13@14c for Porto Rico, and 16@17c for primest to choice New Orleans; refined sugar, small cash dividend of 7 per cent, payable to the stockholders.

B. D. KENNEDY, Agent.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1862.)

EDWARD PEYNADO & CO.,
SOLE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS,
In Louisville, Ky.,
Wholesale and Retail.

10,000 Portagas.
12,000 Partagas, Jr.
6,000 Principes.
Regalias, Conchas, Models,
Panatellas, Regalia Reyna,
Regalias Britanicas.
Cheroots.

On hand and for sale at No. 222 MAIN STREET, Louisville Hotel. au27-2m&d1m

GROCERS' GRAND Gift Enterprise.

$16,000

WORTH OF PROPERTY IN LOUISVILLE TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

THE undersigned, having complied with the requirements of the Revenue Laws, and by the authority of which he is controlled by him, has determined to dispose of his property as hereinafter set forth.

The Property

1st. My beautiful two-story Brick Dwelling and Lot, containing 11 rooms, finely finished, with pantry, kitchen and cellar, on Fourth, south side Magazine st., bet. Eighth and Ninth, $12,000
2d. One Lot on Fourth, ... 1,000
3d. One Carriage, Horse, and Harness, ... 500
4th. One Piano, Pieler & Welch's make, ... 600
5th. One Watch, Horse, and Harness, ... 250
6th. One Dray, Horse, and Harness, ... 300
7th. One Sewing Machine, W. & W. make, ... 75
8th. One Musical Box, 4 tunes, ... 75
9th. One Silver Tea Service, ... 75
10th. Four Oil Paintings, ... 50
Total $16,000

Good real warrantee deeds will be made to the Real Estate, the titles to which have been carefully examined. Possession surrendered to one month after the drawing.

The number of Engravings is limited to 4,000. Engravings by each, with certificate the purchase is entitled to one in the Drawing.

The Drawing

Will take place at the City Hall, in the city of Louisville,

SEPTEMBER 16, 1867.

The following gentlemen, citizens of Louisville, have consented to manage the distribution of this property:

Hon. Philip Tompert, Mayor; John S. Hallard, Esq.; W. J. Bucknor, Esq.; Henry Pope, Esq.; Gen. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. Miller Fisk, Ex-Mayor; Kunzer, Esq.; Wm. F. Bell, Esq.; J. T. Moore, Esq., Wholesale Grocer; H. A. Hodges, Merchant; T. J. Ames, Merchant; John G. Baxter, Stove and Tin Manufacturer; Wm. Wheeler, Merchant.

As the drawing the ticket holders may select others to assist them in, so that there can be no dissatisfaction.

All terms for information or Engravings must be addressed to

TAYLOR CRANE,
Louisville, Ky.

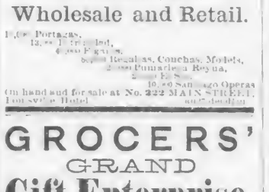
Tickets for sale at Gorman & Brook's, No. 61 Third st., at South Centre's, Avenger office, and at the principal Bookstores and Saloons in the city.

au31

MANTELS! MANTELS!

CALL and see our large stock of Marbleized Iron and Slate Mantels; also Plain and Enameled Grates, Cast Iron Hearths, &c.
sep6-dtf BRIDGEFORD & CO.

"LOUISVILLE" WROUGHT-IRON COTTON TIE,



PATENTED March 5, 1867, by HARRY COLEMAN.

"THE LOUISVILLE TIE"
COMBINES STRENGTH WITH SIMPLICITY.

IT is manufactured of the best charcoal iron, and each hoop and buckle established to a severe test to insure the quality of the iron. The hoops are not weakened by being punched, or notched, but have the full strength of the entire width of the iron.

As a hoop, when broken, will pull, the tie can be applied in two ways, either of which will hold the bale in the form it is compressed, and the other can be used to the square side of the slot in the buckle, the other side of the hoop is passed through the open slot or slot in the buckle, from either side, and bent around the diagonal side to lie under the loops as in the four hoops, or over the loops when the end is passed under and in the three hoops. It applied in the latter manner it is impossible to slip the bale by pulling the end out with a cotton-hook. "The Louisville Tie" having no loose pieces to get lost, will be found a handy, compact and good shape, and protects it from fire waste and stealage. It has been thoroughly tested by planters and cotton-pressers, and in every case pronounced to be the best tie yet introduced.

For sale in any quantity on hand at lowest rates. Liberal discount to dealers. HARRY COLEMAN,
Patentee. Office Louisville Hotel.
aug27-dtm 161 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky Institute for the Deaf and Dumb AT DANVILLE.

THE next session of this Institution opens October 1st and continues for ten months. The Institution is open and free of charge to all the deaf mutes of the State. Pupils are received between the ages of ten and thirty years. They ought to be entered as soon after ten as possible. Parents who are required to furnish clothing and pay contingent expenses—where not able they will be furnished by the Institution. For further information address J. A. JACOBS, Principal, Danville, Ky. se6-2w1

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer till 12 o'clock M., on Friday, September 13, 1867, to execute the following work, viz:

922 R—To repair Market street from Second to Third street with stone and gravel in the same manner as Market street, between First and Second streets.

830—To grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Walnut, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, or such portions as the City Engineer may direct.

915—To fill and grade the lots of ground in the square bounded by Water and Front and Commercial and Fulton streets. Port and, so as to prevent the cellars now or contiguous thereto from becoming flooded when the sidewalks, made or to be made, from falling in, washing away, or other injury, or being incumbered with dirt or other substances.

917—Also the lots of ground in the square bounded by Main and Rowan and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

950—To grade, curb, and pave Jackson street from Roseblanc to Breckinridge. To be contracted for by squares.

979 R—To construct a sewer in and along Rowan street from the Seventeenth street sewer to the west side of Eighteenth street.

881 R—To make a footway crossing across York street on the west side of Fourth street.

999—To fill and grade the lots of ground in the square bounded by Rosalys and Rosebank and Clay and Hancock streets so as to prevent the collection or continuance of water thereon and so as to protect the sidewalks to be made, from falling in, washing away, or other injury, or being incumbered with dirt or other substances.

1008—To grade and pave the alley running from Main and Seventh to Eighth and Main.

1014—To fill and grade the lots of ground in the square bounded by Jefferson and Grayson and Seventh and Eighteenth streets so as to prevent the collection or continuance of water thereon, and so as to protect the sidewalks, made or to be made, from falling in, washing away, or other injury, or being incumbered with dirt or other substances.

1013—Also the lots of ground in the square bounded by Jefferson and Grayson and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.

1018—To dig and wall a well at or near the intersection of Little and Seventeenth streets.

Specifications on file at the City Engineer's office. Usual security required, and separate bids for each piece of work. The Board reserves the privilege to reject any or all bids.

By order of PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 5, 1867. se9d1

ARMY SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS for CAVALRY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Sept. 2, 1867. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1867, for the delivery of 600 CAVALRY HORSES at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

The HORSES to be subject to an experienced inspection, and must be of a black or dark brown color, sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh, and good condition, from 5 to 8 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The HORSES to be delivered within ten (10) days from the date of contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible parties that, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be entered into for the faithful performance of the same.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of the advertisement attached to each bid, inclosed "Proposals for Horses," and addressed "1st Lieut. S. Baird Decker, Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Indiana."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of
BVT. MAJ. GEN. THOS. SWORDS,
R. N. BATCHELDER,
Bvt. Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend Notice.

AGENCY OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, }
No. 142 West Main street. }

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the office of the Company, in New York, July 9th, 1867, the following dividends were declared:

1st. A dividend of six per cent. to its customers upon all premiums earned during the year ending July 1st, 1868, on all policies entitling the holders thereof, and not heretofore paid at the Company's business, for which scrip will be issued to them on and after the 20th of September next.

2d. A redemption dividend for the payment in full of the scrip issued in the year 1861, with six per cent. interest, payable on and after Aug. 5th, 1868.

3d. An interest dividend of six per cent. in cash on the outstanding scrip of 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866, payable on and after 20th of Sept. next.

4th. A cash dividend of 7 per cent. on the net earnings of the year 1867, payable on and after 20th of Sept. next.

By order of the Board.
B. D. KENNEDY, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

PALESTINE, ... HOLLEGOTT, Master.
The U. S. Mail and Atlantic Express Packet Steamer PALESTINE will leave as above on this (Wednesday) at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

U. S. MAIL STEAMERS FOR CINCINNATI.
Low Water Arrangement.

On and after the 20th of July the boats will leave as follows:

Morning Boats at 10 o'clock A. M.
Evening Boats at 2 o'clock P. M.

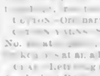
The superb and swift passenger steamers (all of which are provided with double-flued boilers)

Morning Boats.
MAJOR ANDERSON, ... F. CARTER, Master
GENERAL BUELL, ... F. URDER, Master.
Evening Boats.
UNITED STATES, ... D. WHITAN, Master
GENERAL BATLE, ... WADE, Master.

This change was made by the Company to insure connection with the early morning trains leaving Cincinnati for the East.

For freight or passage apply on board or on the Company's wharfboat, foot of Third street.
aug JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!



WISHING to close my large and well assorted stock of CARRIAGES for the purpose of winding up on the premises I now offer it. I will offer my entire stock AT COST, which is unusually great, of

1 Fine Coach;
1 Fine Brett;
1 Cherelar-front Cooper;
1 Platform, six-seat;

Rockaways, four-seat, paneled, quarter and open; Rockaways, Buggies, paneled, quarter and open; Barouches; Depot Hacks; Depot Wagons; second-hand Rockaways, Buggies, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase a Carriage of any description will find it to their interest to give me a call.

I. F. STONE,
No. 8 East Main st., opposite new Gait House.
se7-dtm

INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT,

88 & 90 Jefferson Street,

WILL give meals daily that will compare with any served up in this or any other City at the small sum of

50 CENTS.

Breakfast from 7 to 9 o'clock.
Dinner from 12 to 2 "
Supper from 5 to 8 "

Have also always on hand the best of
SHELL OYSTERS AND CLAMS,
GROUSE fresh from the Prairie,
au27-2m JOS. PARGNEY.

PERSONAL.—NOTICE, HEIRS!

A COMPLETE list of heirs to unclaimed Estates in Europe published for sale. Address REUBEN BUSH,
P. O. Box 68, Washington, D. C.
Refer to the Messrs. Ashbrook, St. Louis, Mo.
au dim

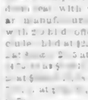
WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS.

USE THEM FREELY NOW
TO PREVENT CHILLS.

A SOOTHING TONE to the system. Sold by all dealers. se6-d

LEA & PERRIN'S
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce" AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT
Of a LETTER from a MEDICAL Gentleman
At MADRAS, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May,

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and the only Sauce that makes fish palatable."

LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
New York, Agents for the United States.
oct29 Sat&Wedtidly

KING'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TUBULAR ARCH BRIDGES

HAVE been in use throughout the Northern States for the last FIVE YEARS, and are superseding all other kinds for

Turnpikes, County Roads, & Railroads.

Hundreds have been built and put up, and, without one single failure. They are cheaper, stronger, and will last every test required of a GOOD BRIDGE.

Being constructed wholly of

WROUGHT IRON,

upon a plan combining in the greatest degree

Economy Durability and Strength.

they cannot fail to recommend themselves to practical men.

The undersigned, having acquired the SOLE RIGHT to manufacture and put up these Bridges in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, and the Southern States, is prepared to furnish them promptly.

Reliable references and specimens can be seen. Circulars, Photographs, and prices sent on application to

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
Corner of Floyd and Washington Streets,
se dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Grain & Flour Bags,

W. B. ASTEN & CO., 25 Pearl street, New York, are prepared to furnish Bags for GRAIN, FLOUR, and all other purposes for which bags are used, of any desired material or size, up on the shortest notice. Flours and Bye Wheat Bags, either of Cotton or Paper, printed to order, with neat designs. *Paper Bags* for GROCERS, CONFECTIONERS, &c., from ½ lb. upwards.
sep4 dtm P. O. Box 4,665, New York City.

GROCERIES—
150 bags Coffee;
50 bbls Hard Sugar;
100 bbls Soft Refined Sugars;
50 bbls Porto Rico Sugar;
50 hhds Cuba Sugar;
50 bbls Brune's Syrup;
In store and for sale by
D. S. BENEDICT & SONS,
se5 dtm 111 West Main street.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Cotton dull, heavy and declining, sales of 1,000 bales of uplands at 34½c; 1,000 bales of Orleans at 35½c; sales of 1,000 bbls at $5 30@5 40 for superfine State; $5 45@5 60 for extra State; $5 60@5 70 for superfine Western; $5 45@5 60 for common to medium extra Western; $5 60@5 70 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5 70@6 00 for trade brands do; $5 45@5 60 for superfine Southern; $5 60@5 70 for common to medium extra do; $5 70@6 00 for trade brands do. Canadian flour heavy and declining; sales of 300 bbls at $5 45@5 60 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady at $4 75@5 00. Corn meal dull and heavy; sales of 500 bbls at $4 25@4 30 for Brandywine; $4 10@4 15 for Jersey; $4 10@4 15 for Western and State. Wheat heavy and declining; sales of 30,000 bushels at $2 40@2 45 for white Michigan and Tennessee; $2 30@2 35 for amber Michigan; $2 25@2 30 for white Canadian; $2 20@2 25 for No. 1 Chicago; $2 15@2 20 for No. 2 do; $2 10@2 15 for No. 3 do; $2 05@2 10 for Barley and Malt. Receipts of corn to-day, 7,000 bushels; heavy and declining; sales of 30,000 bushels at 97@98c for new mixed Western; 99c@$1 for new white Western. Receipts of oats to-day, 6,000 bushels; active and heavy; sales of 20,000 bushels at 53@54c for new Southern, and 56c for new mixed Canada. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and steady. Malt quiet and steady. Pork heavy and declining; sales of 1,000 bbls at $25 00@25 25 for new mess; $24 50@24 75 for prime mess; $19 50@20 00 for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and steady. Lard heavy and declining; sales of 500 bbls at 13½@13¾c for kettle rendered. Tallow quiet and steady. Whiskey dull and nominal at $2 06. Rice steady. Sugar heavy and declining; sales of 400 hhds at 12½@13c for fair to good refining; 13½@13¾c for prime; 14c for centrifugal. Molasses quiet and steady. Coffee heavy and declining; sales of 1,000 bags at 19½@19¾c for Rio; 19½c for Laguayra. Freights to Liverpool dull and lower, with engagements of 2,000 bbls flour at 1s 6d, and 50,000 bushels wheat at 8d.

LATEST MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10—P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 bushels at $2 40@2 45 for white Michigan and Tennessee; $2 30@2 35 for amber Michigan; $2 25@2 30 for white Canadian; $2 20@2 25 for No. 1 Chicago; $2 15@2 20 for No. 2 do; $2 10@2 15 for No. 3 do; $2 05@2 10 for Barley and Malt. Corn dull and heavy; sales of 30,000 bushels at 97@98c for new mixed Western; 99c@$1 for new white Western. Oats quiet and steady; sales of 20,000 bushels at 53@54c for new Southern, and 56c for new mixed Canada. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and steady. Malt quiet and steady. Pork heavy and declining; sales of 1,000 bbls at $25 00@25 25 for new mess; $24 50@24 75 for prime mess; $19 50@20 00 for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and steady. Lard heavy and declining; sales of 500 bbls at 13½@13¾c for kettle rendered. Tallow quiet and steady. Whiskey dull at $2 06. Rice steady. Sugar heavy and declining; sales of 400 hhds at 12½@13c for fair to good refining; 13½@13¾c for prime; 14c for centrifugal. Molasses quiet and steady. Coffee heavy and declining; sales of 1,000 bags at 19½@19¾c for Rio; 19½c for Laguayra. Freights to Liverpool dull and lower, with engagements of 2,000 bbls flour at 1s 6d, and 50,000 bushels wheat at 8d.

Stocks opened quiet, but became buoyant and higher and closed strong.

The following were the closing prices at noon:

Cal. & Toledo	46	Reading	100½
Chicago & Rock Island	94	Michigan Central	120
Chicago & Northwestern	74	Michigan Southern	87½
Chicago & Northwestern pref.	84	Panama	140
Cleveland & Pittsburg	86	Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	97
Cleveland & Toledo	104	Rock Island	93
Canton Co.	38	Wabash	40½
Adams Express	67	Western Union Tel.	37½
American Express	50	Merchants' Union	20½
Merchants' Central	32	Mich. South. guar.	93
Illinois Central	118	N. Y. Central	124
Cumberland preferred	41	Hudson River	119
Marmora	11	Erie	80½
Pacific Mail	141	Toledo	104½
Virginia 6's	58	Illinois 6's	104
Mo. 6's	82	North Western	64
N. Y. Central scrip	71	Ft. Wayne	84
Hudson	101		

Missouri 6's were lower.

Government bonds were dull and heavy at the following rates:

Coupons, '81	107	Coupons, '65	105½
Registered, '81	107	Coupons, '65, new	106½
Coupons, '62	106½	Coupons, '67	106½
Coupons, '64	105½	Coupons, '68	106½

Sterling exchange steady at 9 per cent. for bankers' sixty days, and 9½@9¾ for sight drafts. Gold steady at 144@144½. Clearings, $31,000,000. Balances, $1,100,000.

Cincinnati Markets.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.

Flour firmer but not higher.

Wheat higher, closing at $2 38@2 39 for No 1 red, 2 30@2 35 for amber, and 2 20@2 25 for white. Corn higher and more active; No. 1 at 91@92c. Oats steady at 50c for No. 1. Rye a shade lower, closing at $1 25. Barley higher at $1 30@1 40.

Lard dull and prices nominal.

Whiskey 32c in bond.

Mess pork irregular; sales 200 bbls at $24 50@24 75, chiefly at inside prices. Bulk meats firm at 13@13½c offered sparingly. Bacon at 14½@15c for shoulders, 16@16½c for clear sides, and 17@17½c for clear sides. Sugar-cured hams advanced to 23@25c and are scarce. Lard advanced to 14c, with sales of 1,200 tierces. Holders now ask 13½c.

Butter quiet and higher, and the supply light. Central Ohio 26@30c and Western Reserve 33@35c. Cheese advanced to 11@12½c, and the supply light.

Eggs advanced to 17c.

Coffee higher; good to choice Rio 24@25c.

Sugar unchanged and quiet.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market firm and active at $6 50@6 75 for common to fair, and $6 75@7 00 for good to choice.

Flaxseed $2 35 and declining.

Whiskey firm at 32c.

Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Chicago Market.
CHICAGO, Sept. 10.

Flour quiet and nothing extra to note; higher, Spring.

Wheat opened strong and higher with sales of No. 2 Spring at 1 97@1 98 for cash, and 1 98@1 99 seller October; No. 1 and 2 Spring at 2 05@2 06 for No. 1 and 1 94@1 95 for No. 2 seller October; No. 1 and 2 Spring at 2 05@2 06 for No. 1 and 1 94@1 95 for No. 2 se